

The Citizen came out two days late last week owing to the breaking down of the press. Every effort will be made to have it sent out promptly hereafter. If you do not get your paper write to The Citizen, and the manager will find out why you don't get it.

IDEAS.

Ancient proverbs on the walls of the restaurant in the Wartburg castle in Germany, translated from the German:
A cheerful guest is a burden to no body.
Hunger is the best cook that ever was or ever will be.
If you lend money to a friend you will easily acquire an enemy.
Sharp swords cut deeply,—sharp tongues deeper.
When the hen crows and the cock is silent, evil lies before the house.
Let everyone sweep in front of his own door—then he has used his broom enough.
Let him write his own mistakes on paper—that will make him wise.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD

On September 28, a plot to kill the Czar of Russia was discovered, and a number of persons implicated were arrested.
It is announced that next Easter the Czar will issue an order giving complete religious liberty to Russians. At present those who do not belong to the national Russian church, the Greek Catholic church,—are deprived of various rights and privileges, as of holding church and school houses and receiving converts.
On September 29, Secretary Taft proclaimed the government of Cuba by the United States for the present, until order and a new government can be established there. Many warships with marines are already in Cuban waters, and transports are bringing soldiers from the United States. Word of loyalty to the government established by Taft comes from all parts of the island and most of the Cubans seem well pleased at the prospect for peace and prosperity.
A law has been made in China that all growing, importing and using of opium is to be stopped within the next ten years. This will be a great step forward and upward for China. Could not the United States do something like that with whiskey?

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The republicans nominated Charles E. Hughes of New York City for governor of New York State on September 26. The democrats nominated William R. Hearst for governor of New York on September 27. The latter nomination was the more interesting and it seems likely that Hearst may be the next governor of New York, altho the present governor, Higgins, is a republican. Hearst is the owner of several of the largest city daily papers in the country, in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. His papers are to some extent "yellow journals," and yet they have much good in them. They take the side of the common people and advise and teach them, not only about politics, but also about health, temperance and morality. Hearst was candidate for mayor of New York City in the last election and was probably elected, but McClellan, son of the Civil War General, with his political machinery succeeded in having the ballots counted falsely so that he was declared elected. Every attempt to have the ballots counted again was stopped after a few had been opened and it was seen that Hearst had more and McClellan less than had been reported. Hearst was nominated for governor on an independent ticket a little while ago and now with the solid democratic vote added seems likely to win.
The latest returns from Arkansas indicate that nine more counties have been added to the prohibition territory of that state, making now a total of sixty four counties out of seventy five, or four-fifths of the total area of the commonwealth. Returns from the county clerks of Missouri show that thirty-nine counties of the state are now without saloons; that the total vote cast in thirty-seven recent county local option contests was 45,973 for and 31,489 against prohibition; that fourteen other counties have the liquor question either ordered to vote or under consideration, and that the official statistics for liquor sellers show that the three cities of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph have 3,37 saloons out of a total of 4,642 for the entire state, or, in other words, two and a half times the number of dram shops that may be found in all the rest of the commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

School trustees are to be elected in all the school districts in the state, Saturday, October 6. Will they be all good ones?
On October 1, Judge R. Frank Peak of the Henry County Court decided that the state "County Unit Law" is illegal. According to this law an election may be held in a county to decide whether the county shall be "wet" or "dry" and if the county votes "dry" then all saloons are kept out of the county. The liquor business of the state, of course, hates this law and is trying to overthrow it. On June 16, 1906, Henry county voted itself "dry" under the county unit law and the liquor dealers have succeeded in having the law declared unconstitutional in the county court. The case is now to be taken to a higher court and we hope the decision will be reversed.
The following names make up the list of democratic candidates for nomination at the democratic primary election on November 6:
For United States Senator—James B. McCreary and J. C. W. Beckham.
For Governor—S. W. Hager and N. B. Hays.
For Lieutenant Governor—South Trimble.

THE HOPE OF KENTUCKY.

It is pretty well settled what sort of people we grown folks are to be, and what sort of things we will do. If we are bad most of us will not become much better. If we are good we are pretty apt to stay so. But the hope of our state is in its children. If they are taught right and trained right they may become far better than we are.

Next Saturday a school trustee must be elected in every school district in the state. The school trustees make the school and the school makes the children. Do you want the children to become better and happier men and women than the older people are? Then get the best man in your district for school trustee. He should be a father,—know what it means to have children of his own to be educated. He should have had a good schooling himself, so as to know what a good teacher is and what he ought to teach.

He should be kind, generous and honest. No man with a suspicion of "graft" or dishonesty about him, no man who is stingy with his own or other people's money when it is needed for the children, no man who has not a warm interest in getting all the children to school and having his school the best in the county—is fit to be a school trustee. And no one is fit to be a father who will not go and vote for the best man he knows to be trustee of the school to which his children go.

For Attorney General—Lillard Carter and J. K. Hendricks.
For Auditor—Henry Bosworth.
For Secretary of the State—Hubert Vireland.
For Treasurer—Ruby Laffoon.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. A. Gullion and M. O. Winfrey.
For Commissioner of Agriculture—R. C. Crenshaw and J. W. Newman.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals—John B. Chennault.

J. J. HILL'S SPEECH.—Continued.

Keep the Boys on the Farm is His Advice.

Agriculture, in the most intelligent meaning of the term, is something almost unknown in the United States. We have a light scratching of the soil and the gathering of all it can be made to yield by the most rapidly exhaustive methods. In manufactures we have come to consider small economies so carefully that the difference of a fraction of a cent, the utilization of a by-product of something formerly consigned to the scrap heap, makes the difference between a profit and a bankruptcy. In farming we are satisfied with a small yield at the expense of the most rapid soil deterioration. When we have added to the national export trade \$500,000,000 a year, the country rings with self-congratulation, and we ask the plaudits of the world. If a process for extracting metallic wealth from bricks were discovered to-morrow, such as to assure the country an added volume of \$1,000,000,000 in wealth every year, the nation would talk of nothing else. Yet these things would be but trifles compared with the possibilities of agricultural development in the United States. The official estimated value of all the farm products of the country last year was \$6,415,000,000. Discount this for high prices and generally favorable conditions by 20 per cent. and over \$5,000,000,000 remains. It is also officially recorded that the appropriated farm area of the United States is a little less than one-half is under cultivation. Utilize the other half, and without any change whatever in method, the output would be practically doubled. Change the methods only a little, not high class intensive farming but to agriculture as far advanced as that of those other countries which have made the most progress, and without any addition whatever to the existing cultivated farm area, the product an acre would be doubled. We should be able, by directing surplus population to the land and by the adoption of a system of culture in full operation elsewhere, greatly increase this minimum present yield of \$5,000,000,000 per annum of farm products. That is we may add \$10,000,000,000 or \$15,000,000,000 every year to the national wealth if we so choose. And this is only a beginning.

There are three essentials to any agriculture worthy of the name. The first is rotation of crops. Our low yield is due to the antiquated system, all too prevalent, of raising the same crop indefinitely on the same land, until it has been worn out or so reduced that the owner is in danger of poverty. Even without fertilizing, the yield of a given area may be immensely increased and its productive diversion preserved from exhaustion merely by the restorative variety of change which seems to be a law of all living things. The second method of increasing yield and preserving soil productivity—the more liberal use of fertilizing material, such as is possible where farms are of small size and cattle are kept—gives abundant evidence of the extraordinary results that may be obtained. The third factor in improvement, better tillage, is most interesting of all, because it opens up unmeasured possibilities. We no more know what is the maximum food bearing capacity of the earth or any small portion of its surface than we do the rate at which people will be able to travel a century from now. But what has been done is sufficiently startling. A population of 45,000,000 people in Japan is supported on 19,000 cultivated square miles, aided by the food products obtained from the sea. This is because cultivation in Japan is truly intensive—that is it is no longer even highly developed farming, but market gardening. As we approach that science the shelter of plants from frost

and unfavorable elements, and treatment of grains and vegetables by separate planting and individual nurture, all limitations upon earth's bounty appear to recede afar. From two and seven-tenths acres in the suburbs of Paris there have been grown in a single season 250,000 pounds of vegetables. A market gardener of Paris declares that all food, animal and vegetable, required for the 3,500,000 persons of two great departments could be grown by methods already in use, on the 3,250 square miles of gardens surrounding the city.

It can be shown that an average of two persons or more can be supported on every acre of tillable land by the highest form of intensive farming. But dismissing this as unnecessary, it has been shown that a people like those of Belgium today, not an Oriental race, accustomed to a standard of living and of labor inapplicable to us, not living in virtual sordidness, like that of Russia, but an industrious, fairly intelligent and exceedingly comfortable agricultural community, raised from the soil food enough for the needs of 490 persons to the square mile. Adopting provisionally that ratio as a point of departure, the actual ratio of area to the population gives a figure considerably higher even than this, the 414,498,487 acres of improved farm land in the United States on the date of the last official report, an area materially enlarged by the present time, would support in comfort 317,250,405 people, enabling them at the same time to raise considerable food for export and to engage in necessary manufacturing enterprises. Applying the same ratio to the entire acreage of farm lands within the United States, both improved and unimproved, which was at the same date 828,591,774 acres, the population indicated as able to live with comfort and prosperity on the actually existing agricultural area of this country, under an intelligent system and a fairly competent, but by no means highly scientific method of culture, rises to 642,046,823. The conclusion is that if not another acre were to be redeemed from the wilderness, if the soil were treated kindly and intelligently and if industry were distributed duly and popular attention was concentrated upon the best possible utilization of the one unfailing national resource, there would be produced all necessary food for the wants of in round numbers, 650,000,000 people.

(To be continued.)

State Development Convention.

In Winchester, Ky., on Oct. 10, 11, and 12 is to be held a great convention for discussing ways and means of improving and developing the industries and commerce of the state. It would be a good thing both for the state and for the communities where The Citizen comes if delegates from them all should be present. Any one may be appointed delegate, and receive further information about reduced railroad rates, program, etc., by writing to the secretary, P. J. Altizer, Winchester, Ky.

Lightning Sours Milk.

To many persons the curdling of milk in a thunder storm is a mysterious and unintelligible phenomenon. Yet the whole process, really, is simple and natural. Milk, like most other substances, contains millions of bacteria. The milk bacteria that in a day or two, under natural conditions would cause the fluid to sour, are peculiarly susceptible to electricity. Electricity invigorates them and affects them as alcohol, cocaine or strong tea affect men. And under the current's influence they fail to work with amazing energy, and instead of taking a couple of days to sour the milk they accomplish the task completely in a half-hour.

It is not the thunder in a storm that sours milk; it is the electricity in the air that does it. With an electric battery it is easy, on the same principle, to sour the freshest milk. A strong current excites the microbes to super-microbic exertions, and in a few minutes they do a job that under ordinary conditions would take them a couple of days.

Employers of labor regret that electricity has not a similar effect on workmen. They say that if it had they would use a good deal of it surreptitiously.—[Courier-Journal.]

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THE EDITOR'S COLUMN.

Gold Mines
are of no value until some one discovers them and begins to dig out the gold. Many readers of the Citizen do not get half the gold out of it that is there, because they do not read thru the table of contents or look thru the paper to see what is in it besides the news of their neighborhood.
Are you using those fine cooking recipes of Mrs. Hill's in the "Home column"? Are you watching for Prof. Mason's articles on Cow Peas and Soy Beans? Are you reading that great speech of Hill's that might make a new, rich state out of Kentucky if people would read it and act upon it. And this is not half of what is in one paper. There are some men to whom one issue will be worth more than a hundred dollars,—if they will read it and then act.

Our subscribers are rushing in their dollars to get those premiums. One man whose paper was paid for until next January, came in last Saturday and paid another dollar for another year ahead so he could get "The Good News in Story and Song."

Premiums for New Subscriptions.

For every dollar paid for a year's subscription to The Citizen for one who has not previously been a subscriber, any one of the following premiums will be given. If the subscriber lives outside of Berea, the premium will be mailed to him when money is paid or as soon thereafter as possible.

1. The Trapper Pocket Knife. This is a very popular seventy-five cent knife with two strong blades of razor steel. It wins the heart of every man who sees it, and several have wanted to buy one from us. We cannot sell it for less than seventy-five cents, but will give the knife and The Citizen for one year, to new subscribers for \$1.00.
2. Good sewing scissors, six inches long, costing the same as the knives. A splendid offer for any woman who needs a good pair of scissors or small shears.
3. Choice (of all) Renewal Premiums offered. Should some new subscribers not care for knives or scissors, they can have their choice of all the fine books and beautiful pictures offered for renewals of subscriptions to The Citizen.

Premiums for Prompt Renewals.

For every dollar paid for the renewal of a subscription to The Citizen, within one month of the date to which the subscription has been paid, any one of the following premiums will be given at the Citizen office, or sent by mail, postpaid to the address of the subscriber, or any other address he may give:

BOOKS.

The Good News in Song and Story.
This is a pretty, well bound book of 400 pages, containing the New Testament (authorized version) 125 of the best known and finest gospel hymns, and fifteen secular songs for home, and social and patriotic occasions, and over thirty scripture selections especially good for concert or responsive reading in home or church. This is a very popular book, and it would be well if all our mountain churches and Sunday schools could be supplied with copies of it.

PICTURES.

Here we give a large list of beautiful pictures in fine colors, any of which is well worth framing and hanging on the wall of your best room. Space forbids a description of the picture such as we should like to give, but we give the subject and a few words of explanation:
PICTURES 7 by 5 INCHES.
So Near and Yet So Far. Two kittens watching a mouse in a trap, where they cannot reach it. An Autumn Evening. Beautiful landscape with river, bank, trees and sunset clouds.
PICTURES 5 1-2 by 8 INCHES.
The Visitor. One nice old lady with sunbonnet in her lap talks to her neighbor who is knitting. Fine old-fashioned scene. A Serious Case. The old colored doctor is holding the pulse of little pickinny, who sits on her old mammy's lap. Very characteristic. The Evening Chapter. A fine looking old gentleman sits in his easy chair and reads from the Bible just as it begins to get dark.

A Dead Dollar

Is the Dollar you hide away; which earns you nothing; which is very likely to "turn up missing" some day without a moment's warning.

The Live Dollar

Is the Dollar which is deposited in our Savings Department, where it is always Safe, and always Earning Interest, and where you can get it when you want it.

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OUR SERIAL

DOWN IN A SUBMARINE.

There's a charm that is hidden,
That none but we know—
Down in a submarine.
Though loudly the blasts on the surface
may blow,
No ripple is felt in our path here below—
Down in a submarine.
The lightning may rend and the hurricane sweep,
While quietly down in the depths here we sleep,
And anon we shall rise and so silently
peep
At the battleships sailing on proudly.
Then, quick to the turn, we are after our prey;
Our battles are won in a sub-rosa way.
One little torpedo sent out wins the day.
We hear the report, but not loudly.

Perchance we are struck
In the fathoms below—
Down in a submarine.
Our exit from earth would be quiet, we know,
Enclosed in our casket, we're ready to go—
Down in a submarine.
For go we all must, at the one, proper time.
While you go prosaically, we go sub-lime,
(You go in prose and we go in rhyme),
And we're ready when fate shall enthrall us.

The mermaids will welcome us all with a smile,
As we join in the dance of a submarine style,
And we'll rest in the halls of ocean mean-while,
Till the trumpet of Gabriel shall call us.
—Frederick T. Rudiger, in Chicago Record-Herald.

THE GRAFTERS

By FRANCIS LYNDE

CHAPTER XIV. THE GERRYMANDER.

With Judge Marston's hint partly to point the way, Kent was no long time in getting at work on the new lead.

Having been at the time a practitioner in one of the counties affected, he knew the political deal by which MacFarlane had been elected. Briefly described, it was a swapping of horses in midstream. In the preliminary canvass it was discovered that in all probability Judge MacFarlane's district, as constituted, would not re-elect him. But the adjoining district was strong enough to spare a county without loss to the party; and that county added to MacFarlane's voting strength would tip the scale in his favor. The assembly was in session, and the remedy applied in the shape of a bill re-adjusting the district lines to fit the political necessity.

While this bill was still in the lower house an obstacle presented itself in the form of a vigorous protest from Judge Whitcomb, whose district was the one to suffer the loss. The county in question was a prosperous one, and the court fees—which a compliant clerk might secretly divide with the judge appointing him—were large; wherefore Whitcomb threatened political reprisals if Kiowa county should be taken away from him. The outcome was a compromise. For elective purposes the two districts were gerrymandered as the bill proposed; but it was expressly provided that the transferred county should remain judicially in Whitcomb's district until the expiration of Whitcomb's term of office.

Having refreshed his memory as to the facts, Kent spent a forenoon in the state library. He stayed on past the luncheon hour, feeding on a dry diet of digests; and it was not until hunger began to sharpen his faculties that he thought of going back of the statutory law to the fountain-head in the constitution of the state. Here, after he had read carefully section by section almost through the entire instrument, his eye lighted upon a clause which gradually grew luminous as he read and re-read it.

"That is what Marston meant; it must be what he meant," he mused; and returning the book to its niche in the alcove he sat down to put his face in his hands and sum up the status in logical sequence.

The conclusion must have been convincing, since he presently sprang up and left the room quickly to have himself shot down the elevator shaft to the street level. The telegraph office was closed, but there was another in the Hotel Brunswick, two squares distant, and thither he went.

"Hold the pool in fighting trim at all hazards. Think I have found weak link in the chain," was his wiring to Loring at Boston; and having sent it, he went around to Cassatt's and astonished the waiter by ordering a hearty luncheon at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon.

It was late in the evening before he left the tiny office on the fifth floor of the Quintard building where one of his former stenographers had set up business for herself. Since five o'clock the young woman had been steadily driving the type-writer to Kent's dictation. When the final sheet came out with a whirring rasp of the ratchet, he suddenly remembered that he had promised Miss Van Brock to dine with her. It was too late for the dinner, but not too late to go and apologize, and he did the thing that he could, stopping at his rooms on the way to dress while his cab-driver waited.

He found Portia alone, for which he was glad; but her greeting was distinctively accusative.

"If I should pretend to be deeply offended and tell Thomas to show you

the door, what could you say for yourself?" she began, before he could say a word in exculpation.

"I should say every sort of excuseful thing I could think of, knowing very well that the most ingenious lie would fall far short of atoning for the offense," he replied humbly.

"Possibly it would be better to tell the truth—had you thought of that?" she suggested, quite without malice. "Yes, I had; and I shall, if you'll let me begin back a bit." He drew up a chair to face her and sat on the edge of it. "You know I told you I was going to Gaston to sell my six lots while Major Guilford's little boom is on."

"I'm trying to remember: go on." "Well, I went yesterday morning and returned late last night. Do you know, it's positively marvelous!"

"Which—the six lots, the boom, or the celerity of your movements?" she asked with a simulation of deepest interest.

"All three, if you please; but I meant the miraculous revival of things along the Trans-Western. But that is neither her nor there—"

"I think it is very much here and there," she interrupted.

"I see you don't want me to tell the truth—the whole truth; but I am determined. The first man I met after dinner was Hunnicott, and when I made him my broker in the real estate affair we fell to talking about the railroad steal. Speaking of MacFarlane's continued absence, Hunnicott said, jokingly, that it was a pity we couldn't go back to the methods of a few hundred years ago and hire the Hot Springs doctor to 'obliterate' him. The word stuck in my mind, and I broke away and took the train chiefly to have a chance to think out the new line. In the smoking-room of the sleeper I found—whom, do you suppose?"

"Oh, I don't know: Judge MacFarlane, perhaps, coming back to give you a chance to poison him at short range?"

"No; it was Marston."

"And he talked so long and so fast that you couldn't get here in time for dinner this evening? That would be the most picturesque of the little fictions you spoke of."

Kent laughed.

"For the first hour he wouldn't talk at all; just sat there wooden-faced, smoking vile little cigars that made



"GOOD, GOOD! DAVID, I'M PROUD OF YOU."

me think I was getting hay-fever. But I wouldn't give up; and after I had worn out all the commonplaces I began on the Trans-Western riddle. At that he woke up all at once, and before I knew it he was giving me an expert legal opinion on the case; meaty and sound and judicial. Miss Van Brock, that man is a lawyer, and an exceedingly able one, at that."

"Of course," she said coolly. "He was one of the justices of the supreme court of his own state at 42: that was before he had come west for his health. I found that out a long time ago."

"And you never told me!" said Kent, reproachfully. "Well, no matter; I found out for myself that he is a man to tie to. After we had canvassed the purely legal side of the affair, he wanted to know more, and I went in for details, telling him all the interferences which involve Bucks, Meigs, Hendricks, MacFarlane and the lot of them."

Miss Portia's eyes were flashing. "Good, good, good!" she said. "David, I'm proud of you. That took courage—heaps of it."

"I did have to forget pretty hard that he was the Lieutenant-governor and nominally one of the gang. But if he is not with us, neither is he against us. He took it all quietly, and when I was through, he said: 'You have told me some things that I knew, and some others that I only suspected.'"

"Was that all?" asked Miss Van Brock, eagerly.

"No; I took a good long breath and asked his advice."

"Did he give it?"

"He did. He said in sober earnest just what Hunnicott had said in a joke: 'If I had your case to fight, I should try to obliterate Judge MacFarlane.' I began to say that MacFarlane's removal wouldn't help us so long as Bucks has the appointment of his successor, and then he turned on me and hammered it in with a last word just as we were leaving the train: 'I didn't say remove; I said obliterate.' I caught on, after so long a time, and I've been hard at work ever since."

"You are obliterating me," said Miss Portia. "I haven't the slightest idea what it is all about."

"It's easy from this on," said Kent, consolingly. "You know how MacFarlane secured his re-election?"

"Everybody knows that."

"Well, to cut a long story short, the gerrymander deal won't stand the light. The constitution says—"

"On, please don't quote law books at me. Put it in English—woman-English, if you can."

"I will. The special act of the assembly is void; therefore there was no legal election, and, by consequence, there is no judge and no receiver."

Miss Van Brock was silent for a reflective minute. Then she said: "On second thought, perhaps, you would better tell me what the constitution says, Mr. David. Possibly I could grasp it."

"It is in the section on elections. It says: 'All circuit or district judges, and all special judges, shall be elected by the qualified voters of the respective circuits or districts in which they are to hold their court.' Kiowa county was cut out of Judge Whitcomb's circuit and placed in Judge MacFarlane's for electoral purposes only. In all other respects it remains a part of Judge Whitcomb's circuit, and will so continue until Whitcomb's term expires. Without the vote of Kiowa, MacFarlane could not have been elected; with it he was illegally elected, or, to put it the other way about, he was not elected at all. Since he is not lawfully a judge, his acts are void, among them this appointment of Major Guilford as receiver for the Trans-Western."

She was not as enthusiastic as he thought she ought to be. In the soil prepared for it by the political confidences of the winter there had grown up a many-branched tree of intimacy between these two; a frank, sexless friendship, as Kent would have described it, in which a man who was not very much given to free speech with any one unburdened himself, and the woman made him believe that her quick, apprehending sympathy was the one thing needful—as women have done since the world began.

"What is the matter with it?" he demanded, when he had given her five full minutes for reflection.

"I don't know, David," she said gravely. "Have I ever thrown cold water on any of your schemes thus far?"

"No, indeed. You have been the loyal partisan a man ever had, I think, the only one I have to whom I can talk freely. And I have told you more than I have all the others put together."

"I know you have. And it hurts me to pull back now when you want me to push. But I can't help it. Do you believe in a woman's intuition?"

"I suppose I do: all men do, don't they?"

She was tying little knots in the fringe of the table scarf, but the prophetic-eyes, as Penelope called them, were not following the deft inter-twinnings of the slender fingers.

"You mean to set about obliterating Judge MacFarlane forthwith?" she asked.

"Assuredly. I have been whipping the thing into shape all afternoon: that is what kept me from dining with you."

"It involves some kind of legal procedure?"

"Yes; a rather complicated one."

"Could you explain it so that I could understand it?"

"I think so. In the first place the question is raised by means of an information or inquiry called a quo warranto. This is directed to the receiver, and is a demand to know by what authority he holds. Is it clear thus far?"

"Pellucidly," she said.

"In reply the receiver cites his authority, which is the order from Judge MacFarlane; and in our turn we proceed to show that the authority does not exist—that the judge's election was illegal and that therefore his acts are void. Do I make it plain?"

"You make it seem as though it were impossible to fail. And yet I know you will fail."

"How do you know that?"

"Don't ask me; I couldn't begin to tell you that. But in some spiritual or mental looking-glass I can see you coming to me with the story of that failure—coming to ask my help."

He smiled.

"You don't need to be the prophetess Penelope says you are to foresee part of that. I always come to you with my woes."

"Do you?—oftener than you go to Miss Brentwood?"

This time his smile was a mere tightening of the lips.

"You do love to grind me on that side, don't you?" he said. "I and my affairs are less than nothing to Miss Brentwood, and no one knows it any better than you do."

"But you want to go to her," she persisted. "I am only the alternative."

He looked her full in the eyes.

"Miss Van Brock, what is it you want me to say? What can I say more than I said a moment ago—that you are the truest friend a man ever had?"

The answering look out of the brown eyes was age-old in its infinite wisdom.

"How little you men know when you think you know the most," she said half-musingly; then she broke off abruptly. "Let us talk about something else. If Maj. Guilford is wrecking the railroad, why is he spending so much money on improvements? Have you thought to ask yourself that question?"

"A good many times," he admitted, following her promptly back to first principles.

"And you have not found the answer?"

"Not one that fully satisfies me—no."

"I've found one."

"Intuitively?" he smiled.

"No; it's pure logic, this time. Do you remember showing me a letter that Mr. Hunnicott wrote you just before the explosion—a letter in which he repeated a bit of gossip about Mr. Semple Falkland and his mysterious visit to Gaston?"

"Yes, I remember it."

"Do you know who Mr. Falkland is?"

"Who doesn't?" he queried. "He has half of Wall street in his clientele."

"Yes; but particularly he is the advisory counsel of the Plantagould system. Ever since you showed me that letter I have been trying to account for his presence in Gaston on the day before Judge MacFarlane's spring term of court. I should never have found out but for Mrs. Brentwood."

"Mrs. Brentwood?"

Miss Van Brock nodded.

"Yes; the mother of my—of the young person for whom I am the alternative, is in a peck of trouble; I quote her verbatim. She and her two daughters hold some 3,000 shares of Western Pacific stock. It was purchased at 57, and it is now down to 21."

"Twenty and a quarter to-day," Kent corrected.

"Never mind the fractions. The mother of the incomparable—Penelope, has heard that I am a famous business woman; a worthy understudy of Mrs. Hetty Green; so she came to me for advice. She had a letter from a New York broker offering her a fraction more than the market price for her 3,000 shares of Western Pacific."

"Well?" said Kent.

"Meaning what did I do? I did what you did not do—what you are not doing even now; I put two and two together in the twinkling of a bedstead. Why should a New York broker be picking up outlying Western Pacific at a fraction more than the market when the stock is sinking every day? I was curious enough to pass the 'why' along to a friend of mine in Wall street."

"Of course he told you all about it," said Kent, incredulously.

"He told me what I needed to know. The broker in question is a Plantagould man."

"Still I fail to 'connect up,' as the linemen say."

"Do you? Ah, David, David! will you leave it for a woman to point out what you should have suspected the moment you read that bit of gossip in Mr. Hunnicott's letter?"

Her hand was on the arm of her chair. He covered it with his own.

"I'll leave it for you, Portia. You are my good angel."

She withdrew the hand quickly, but there was no more than playful resentment in her retort.

"Shame on you!" she scoffed.

"What would Miss Brentwood say?"

"I wish you would leave her out of it," he frowned. "You are continually ignoring the fact that she has promised to be the wife of another man."

"And has thereby freed you from all obligations of loyalty? Don't deceive yourself: women are not made that way. Doubtless she will go on and marry the other man in due season; but she will never forgive you if you smash her ideals. But we were talking about the things you ought to have guessed. Fetch me the atlas from the book-case—lower shelf; right-hand corner; that's it."

[To Be Continued.]

"Hired Girl," Not "Maid."

When Melissa from "up country" came to reign over the kitchen, her mistress was wise enough to realize that while Melissa's hands would do willing service for the household, her tongue could not at once be trained to new and strange ways of speech. When the up-stairs maid had her "afternoon out" Melissa enjoyed waiting on the family at luncheon, and in spite of hints, enlivening the meal with free comment. One day luncheon was a little late, but Melissa proudly displayed a new variety of muffins when her mistress appeared. "I was bound to get the pesky little things brown, and the stove acted like all possessed," said Melissa, as she held out the plate of muffins the full length of her bony arm. "Some of 'em are in the oven yet, and I don't know as any of 'em are baked clean through, but time kep' a-going, so thinks I, I'll set on the doneest ones an' they may make what they can of 'em; and I guess you could go farther an' fare considerable worse, if you ask me."—Youth's Companion.

Question of Clothing.

Mr. Jones was very fond of a kind of boiled pudding his wife made, so when she had gone away for an afternoon and evening she promised that she would leave one of the favored puddings in the saucepan for his evening meal.

"Well," she said, on her return, "and how did the pudding go down?"

"Soo-preme!" said Tom, smacking his lips at the recollection. "Twas as good a pudding as you have ever made."

"That's good," was the gratified response of Mrs. Jones. "I'm glad you enjoyed it. What did you do with the cloth?"

For a moment Mr. Jones solemnly surveyed her.

"What," he said, "did it have a cloth on?"—London Answers.

Englishmen and Art.

It has been said by a wicked wit that the modern Englishman spells art with a capital H. It is certainly true that he knows little of art except the commercial value of commodities under this heading. He buys art treasures as a speculation or an investment, and the number of men and women in and out of English "society" who are not amateur dealers, and the quantities of curiosity shops there are throughout the country, shows how large is this traffic.—London Graphic.

Long-Felt Want.

Customer—Say, what kind of a crazy novel is this, anyway? It begins with the last chapter and ends with the first.

Bookseller—Oh, that edition is intended for ladies only.—Chicago Daily News.

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they will
not wear
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and sells more
men's \$3.50 shoes
than any other
manufacturer in
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STYLES,
ALL ONE
PRICE,
\$3.50.

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standing the
high price of
leather, I can still
afford to sell as
good a shoe for
the same price, \$3.50, as formerly.
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ness more than makes up for the
lessening of my profit.

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tories at Brockton, Mass., and
show you the infinite care with
which every pair of Douglas shoes
is made, you would realize why
they are the best shoes produced
anywhere.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in
my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why
W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold
their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic
value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

SOLD BY

COYLE & HAYES

BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mr. C. I. Ogg moved back into his
house in Berea last Thursday, and Mr.
Stowe, who has been occupying it, is
reported to have bought Wright Kelly's
place.

Mr. Harley Racer, of Columbus, O.,
who is in business at Berea, Ky., has
been attending the Cumberland Valley
Association Conference, which was
held at the Congregational Church in
this city.

Mr. Racer received a license to
preach and has been offered the
church at La Follette, Tenn., where
Rev. W. O. Berehman officiated.—
[Williamsburg Times.]

At the Congregational Association
meeting above mentioned, Dr. G. A.
Hubbell was ordained a minister of
the gospel. Rev. Wm. Pasco, of Berea
attended the sessions.

Last Saturday a man named Carter
was arrested on the charge of non-
support of his family by deputy sher-
iff Johnson, on a sworn out
by J. W. Hutchen, District Superinten-
dent of Kentucky Children's Home
Society. It seems that Carter has
been sending out his half-blind wife
with her children to beg from the Cit-
izens here, and has lived himself on
the proceeds. The Kentucky Children's
Home Society will ask the Court for
the custody of the children under Sec-
tion 327 of the State Law.

Mr. W. A. Williams, the jeweler, is
in receipt of a letter, dated Septem-
ber 16th, from his father, Wilson Wil-
liams, of Denton, Tex., stating that
he and some friends saw a meteor fall
on his farm, and secured it before it
became cold. It weighed about 16 lbs.

W. J. Tatum has opened a meat
Market on Main street.

N. J. Blanton is filling his place
in the public school, and H. C. Combs,
who has been teaching in his place
left Wednesday for Indianapolis, Ind.,
and other points in the north.

Miss Laura Spence of Iona was
the guest of Miss Nina King Sunday.

Miss Sue Parker, who has been
nursing in the asylum at Lexington,
was the guest of Miss Laura Gabbard
Monday.

Miss Allie Fowler returned last
week from Cincinnati.

Miss Chrisman, who was a delegate
to the conference held at Asheville, N.
C., last summer, gave her report last
Sunday night at the Y. W. C. A. meet-
ing.

Misses Grace Kidd and Lucy Par-
sons spent Saturday night with Miss
Kidd's uncle at Wallaceton.

Miss Nettie Oldham, one of our
former students was in town Wednes-
day.

Mr. and Mrs. Coddington went to
Scaffold Cane Monday night.

For Lung Troubles

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cer-
tainly cures coughs, colds,
bronchitis, consumption. And
it certainly strengthens weak
throats and weak lungs.
There can be no mistake about
this. You know it is true. And
your own doctor will say so.

"My little boy had a terrible cough. I tried
everything I could hear of but in vain until
I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The first
night he was better, and he steadily improved
until he was perfectly well."—Mrs. E. J.
STEELE, Alton, Ill.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's
SARSAPARILLA
PILLS.
HAIR VIGOR.

Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's
Pills and thus hasten recovery.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

James M. Early, graduate from our
Agricultural Course, is employed at
Indiana, Penn., and writes that the
most profitable three years he ever
experienced were passed at Berea, and
he expects his own boy will enjoy a
longer period of such lessons.

Georgia Hampton, a former colored
student of Berea, is now Mrs. Silas
Miller, of 1076 Eastern Avenue, Cin-
cinnati, Ohio. She is good and pros-
perous.

Miss Mildred Melsenheiter returned
Monday night to be in school, from
Pana, Ill., where she had been de-
tained by the sickness of her sister.

President Frost, Mr. Gamble, Misses
Welch and Cameron, Burt Coddington
and wife drove to Scaffold Cane Mon-
day night and held a meeting in the
new Baptist Church. President Frost
preached the sermon.

Mr. Osborne was out of his office
Tuesday on account of being judge
at the registration polls.

Miss Dora Philgard, of Nasbie, Va.,
writes that she is planning to be in
school this winter.

Mrs. McLaren is in the hospital
with typhoid fever.

Dr. Cowley arrived in Berea last
Wednesday, after having spent the
summer studying in London, Eng.

Wm. Baker of Berea, Jessie Raine
of Riverhead, N. Y., James Lewis of
Cuthlin, Ky., and Rachel Anderson
of Berea, entered school during the
past week.

President and Mrs. Frost start on
Thursday for a trip thru the mount-
ains, to be gone one month.

Col. Demaree, who was to have given
a lecture Monday night in the
Chapel was taken sick and could not
fulfill the engagement.

Prof. Charlton, who has been for
many years professor of chemistry and
physics is expected soon to take up
Prof. Rumold's classes for the remain-
der of this term.

BALKED BY THE MOBILE OFFICERS

WAS THE ENRAGED MOB SENT ON
LYNCHING THE NEGRO,

But a Special Policeman Was Fatally
Shot and An Alderman Injured
in the Ensnaring Riot.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 3.—Roy Hoyle, a
special officer of the Mobile & Ohio
railroad, and one of the most widely
known and best-liked men in this vi-
cinity, was fatally shot, and Alder-
man Sidney Lyons, chairman of the
city council of Mobile, was slightly
wounded in the head during a fight at
the county jail between deputy sheriffs
and a crowd of men, determined to
capture Dick Robinson, a young negro.

The mob is still hunting the negro,
and will lynch him if captured. He is
only 17 years of age, and was said to
be wearing his first long trousers. He
attacked Ruth, the 12-year-old daugh-
ter of Blount Sossaman, who lives
about three miles from here. The girl
was passing a secluded spot not far
from her home when the assault took
place. Later she was found lying un-
conscious by the roadside, and was taken
to her home.

Detectives were placed on the track
of the negro and within three hours he
was captured. When found he had
substituted his short pants for the
trousers he had on earlier in the day.
He was taken before the Sossaman
girl, who at once identified him. Deputy
Sheriff Patch, knowing that the
life of the negro would be taken by a
mob if he brought him into the city,
caused him to be conveyed to a station
several miles up the Mobile & Ohio
railroad. He was not taken to the jail
at all and was at least eight miles
from the city when the mob, bent on
lynching him, approached the building.

Epidemic of Assaults.
There have been several assaults
upon white women within the last few
weeks, and the news of this latest out-
rage caused intense wrath and excite-
ment.

Sheriff Powers met the leaders of
the mob and informed them that the
man they were seeking was not in the
jail and had never been brought there.
He offered to let anybody whom he
personally knew pass through the jail
to satisfy the crowd of the truth of his
statement. About 40 men walked
through the corridors, some of them
returning and assured the members of
the mob that the man was not there.

While several men, including Hoyle
and Lyons, were still in the jail, a por-
tion of the crowd, led by a tall, raw-
boned man, whose name is not known,
seized a telephone pole and dashed it
against the closed part of a double
door, one half of which was open. The
door fell with a crash and almost in-
stantly a shot came from a revolver in
the hands of a man standing in the
gate. At once the members of the mob
commenced a fusillade, and about a
dozen revolver shots were fired, and
then came several shots from a rifle
held in the hands of a man who leved
it above his head and worked it
vigorously while holding it in that po-
sition.

Not more than a dozen men took
part in the firing, and as the shot rang
out there was a stampede on the part
of the crowd. The mob was widely
scattered and in a few seconds Alder-
man Lyons, who had been on the in-
side of the jail, came out, and holding
up his hands from which the blood was
streaming, announced that he had been
shot and that Roy Hoyle had received a
bullet through the left lung.

Roy Hoyle, the special policeman
who was shot during an assault of the
mob on the jail in search of a negro
fend, is dead. The mob failed to find
the negro.

BY A LARGE MAJORITY

Kentucky Policy Holders Decide to
Support International Ticket.

Lexington, Ky.—A large meeting of
the policy holders of the New York
Life and the Mutual Life Insurance
companies was held in this city. Rep-
resentative men from all parts of Cen-
tral Kentucky were present. Henry
R. Prowitt, state insurance commis-
sioner, delivered an address. He ad-
vocated the appointment of a commit-
tee to confer with the committees of
other states, and if necessary visit
New York, and then report to the Ken-
tucky policy holders. After much dis-
cussion the meeting decided by a large
majority to support the tickets select-
ed by the international policy holders'
committee and to recommend that all
Kentucky policy holders do likewise.
A committee of five was appointed to
propose plans for permanent organiza-
tion and to report at the meeting to be
held October 12.

HIS HANDS

Streaming With His Playmate's Blood,
Seven-Year-Old Ran For Doctor.

Central City, Ky.—Russell Malloy,
the four-year-old son of E. P. Malloy,
was fatally shot by a rifle in the hands
of seven-year-old William Hanghian,
son of John Hanghian. The boys were
examining the weapon in a stable and
tried to put it back in the box where
they found it. The hammer hit the
side of the box, and the charge struck
Russell Malloy's right side below his
neck, breaking the collar bone. Young
Hanghian tried to stop the blood with
his hands, and, falling, ran from one
office to another for a doctor, with the
blood of his playmate streaming from
his hands. Learning that the Malloy
boy would die he tried to cut his
throat with a knife, saying: "If Rus-
sell dies I want to die, too." The chil-
dren had been inseparable.

JUMPED

From Their Train and the Engineer
and Fireman Rescued the Babe.

Lexington, Ky.—Engineer H. C. Long
and Fireman J. D. Crane, in charge of
a westbound freight train on the Ches-
apeake & Ohio road, were the heroes
in a thrilling rescue near Olive Hill,
Ky., which will entitle them to a Car-
negie medal as a reward. As the train
rounded a curve they noticed a 3-year-
old baby girl on the track, and simul-
taneously each man sprang from the
window of the cab and started to the
front of the engine to save the child.
Engineer Long realizing that it would
be impossible to stop the fast moving
and heavily laden train. Both men
reached the cowcatcher about the same
time, and the engineer caught the baby
in time to save its life.

Bought a Water Works.

Lexington, Ky.—John A. Geary, of
this city, purchased the water works
plant at Harrodsburg, Ky., at a re-
ceiver's sale for \$30,000. Continued
litigation between the water works
company of Harrodsburg tied up the
plant for some time.

Thomas at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky.—A. L. Thomas, the
noted trotting horse driver who was
recently expelled from the trotting turf
at Syracuse, arrived here to attend the
local meeting and look after his
horses, which are now in the hands of
other trainers.

Franklin Votes "Dry."

Franklin, Ky.—A county unit local
option election was held. The Wom-
an's Christian Temperance union held
an all-day prayer meeting at the Cum-
berland Presbyterian church. Every
precinct voted dry except Sunny Side.

Shot in the Top of the Head.

Frankfort, Ky.—While a crowd of
young men were shooting at a target
near the Cedar Run distillery, Henry
Ledridge, 25, was shot in the top of the
head with a 22 bullet, which pene-
trated the skull. He is unconscious
and physicians think he will die.

Burglars Invaded House.

Maysville, Ky.—The residence of
John Brodt, in this county, was robbed
of about \$300 worth of silverware.
Every lock in the house was broken
in search for money. Mr. and Mrs.
Brodt are now visiting in Cincinnati.

MARKET REPORTS.

| Cincinnati, Oct. 2. | | |
|---------------------|--------|----------|
| CATTLE—Extra | \$5 25 | @ 5 40 |
| CALVES—Extra | ..... | @ 8 00 |
| HOGS—Choice | ..... | @ 6 75 |
| SHEEP—Extra | ..... | @ 4 75 |
| LAMBS—Extra | ..... | @ 7 75 |
| FLOUR—Spring pat. | 4 35 | @ 4 60 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red. | 75 | @ 76 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed. | ..... | @ 48 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed. | ..... | @ 36 |
| RYE—No. 2 choice. | 68 | @ 70 |
| HAY—Ch. Timothy. | ..... | @ 16 50 |
| BUTTER—Dairy | ..... | @ 18 |
| APPLES—New (bb). | 2 50 | @ 3 00 |
| POTATOES—New | 2 00 | @ 2 25 |
| TOBACCO—New | 6 10 | @ 23 75 |

| CHICAGO. | | |
|-------------------|--------|------------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 red. | 72 3/4 | @ 73 1/4 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed. | ..... | @ 46 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed. | ..... | @ 24 1/2 |
| PORK—Prime mess. | ..... | @ 16 50 |
| LARD—Steam | ..... | @ 8 82 1/2 |

| NEW YORK. | | |
|-------------------|-------|----------|
| FLOUR—Win. pat. | 4 35 | @ 4 40 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red. | ..... | @ 79 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed. | ..... | @ 56 |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed. | ..... | @ 37 1/2 |
| PORK—Prime mess. | 18 25 | @ 18 75 |
| LARD—Steam | 9 00 | @ 9 10 |

| BALTIMORE. | | |
|-------------------|-------|----------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 red. | ..... | @ 78 1/4 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed. | 54 | @ 54 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed. | 37 | @ 37 1/2 |

| LOUISVILLE. | | |
|-------------------|-------|----------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 red. | | @ 73 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed. | | @ 50 1/4 |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed. | | @ 36 |
| PORK—Prime mess. | | @ 16 50 |
| LARD—Steam | | @ 8 60 |

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IED LINE OF STATIONERY
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tion and leads into the valley of
lost opportunities.

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By taking some Life Insurance
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THEY ARE THE SUITS THAT FIT.



Neat and Nobby. Work-
manship the very best. The
Wellworth is the kind that
satisfies. Every suit sold
sells one more. Don't fail
to come in and look our
place through. We have
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Boys at \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$10,
\$12.50, \$15.

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Ladies' Gents' and Chil-
dren's furnishings at low
prices, for cash.

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Yours Respectfully,

The New Cash Store,

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Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.
Advertising rates on application.

A New Orleans girl was married on a tug at sea during a storm, evident in feeling that she could hardly make matters worse.

That rich New York girl who is going to marry a poor man never studied the game of love as played under Newport rules.

With a blare of trumpets a German professor announces his discovery that coal is edible. The American baby learned that long ago.

King Edward has a detective from Scotland Yard for a chauffeur. Some automobilists in this country are driven by policemen, too.

A trade union congress in England waits pensions for everybody over 60 years of age. Is not that unjust discrimination against the women?

Descendants of the pilgrim fathers have passed a vote of confidence in their ancestors, which goes to prove that the latter did not live in vain.

King Edward has been restored to health and is going back home to look after the chores. This will give the hired man a chance to take a vacation.

It has been discovered that men make most of the fashions for women. As men also pay for most of them, the ladies may now be acquitted of the charge of extravagance.

The north pole ought to be tired of waiting for that discoverer. By and by it will pull up its stake in disgust and be off to some place that is more accessible than the arctic circle.

The total value of diamonds imported this year is \$29,000,000. Of that amount \$3,000,000 is credited to August. This indicates that the theatrical season must have been quite profitable.

In Ithaca, N. Y., four cripples recently engaged in a hand-to-hand combat over an argument as to which one of them was really the most unfortunate. The incident illustrates the pride that human nature takes in any kind of a distinction.

The cussedness in a boy is now being removed by an operation on the brain. The old fashioned way was to take it out of his hide.—Washington Post. But when it is bred in the bone you have to go deeper, says the Chicago Tribune.

It is reported that an American college which has just built a new swimming tank will require all students to take the course in swimming. This sort of prescribed course will be popular. Almost any person may be put in a place where his own life and the lives of others depend on his ability to swim, and everybody should know how.

A report from Christiana is to the effect that the Norwegian polar expedition commanded by Capt. Amundsen has discovered the long-sought for northwest passage. And if so, what of it? That marine route is not likely to be popular or much traversed even in the hottest of good old summer times.

Industry waits closely upon legislation. Already western farmers are considering the planting of crops from which they can manufacture alcohol, to be denatured and used as a source of power. There is a great desire for some cheap and effective substitute for gasoline, the supply of which is limited and the price of which has steadily advanced for several years.

Hope of curing cancer, so generally regarded as incurable, springs eternal in the medical breast. A physician in Cologne, Germany, claims to have discovered a serum which is an effective remedy for the dread disease. The statements of the Cologne doctor are received with reservation by his German colleagues, although there is no apparent intention to discredit him if he has really found what may prove a great boon to suffering humanity.

American trade with Egypt has grown remarkably in the last 16 years. In 1889 our imports from that country had a value of \$35,104,805. Our exports in the same year aggregated \$50,332,495. In 1905 we bought of the Egyptians \$107,820,380 worth of goods and sold them to the amount of \$101,801,425. This increase was accomplished under adverse conditions, due to hardships put on our importers and exports by the English authorities.

PRIVATE OHIO BANK CLOSED

NEARLY ENTIRE FUNDS OF MIDDLEPORT INSTITUTION GONE.

Great Excitement in Town When News Is Made Public—To Arrest President.

Pomeroy, O.—The Middleport bank, a private institution at Middleport, O., failed to open its doors Friday. It is stated that all the deposits, amounting to \$115,000, are missing and great excitement prevails. Most of the depositors are poor people and their deposits represented nearly all their savings. E. C. Fox, the president of the bank, has been located at Toronto, O., where his wife's people reside, and his arrest ordered. He is expected to be apprehended and brought back at once.

President Fox went away last Tuesday, leaving Vice President T. S. Armentrout in charge. An examination of the vaults after Fox had gone revealed \$3,000 in cash and paper worth less than \$50,000 on its face to account for the \$115,000 deposited. Armentrout was formerly a Presbyterian minister at Gallipolis and on the solicitation of Fox resigned the ministry the 1st of June, converted his property into \$6,000, and entered the bank as an equal partner with Fox, perfectly unaware of its financial condition. He has lost his \$6,000 and is now almost a physical wreck over worrying about the outcome of his new enterprise.

The people of Middleport became thoroughly aroused late in the afternoon over the collapse of the bank. For a time it looked like there might be bloodshed. William Hordean, an old merchant, became so angered over the loss of a heavy deposit that he secured a revolver and sought Vice President Thomas R. Armentrout at his home in the Fox addition with the avowed purpose of shooting the banker. He was intercepted just in time to prevent it.

QUIET RESTORED AT ATLANTA.

Authorities Succeed in Quelling Race Troubles.

Atlanta, Ga.—The race riot situation is in absolute control of the authorities and business has resumed normal conditions. The city schools are open and well attended and all manufacturing plants and factories, which have been suspended since Saturday, blew their whistles at six o'clock and began operations. All saloons are closed and licenses to negro restaurants and low bars have been rescinded by city council in special session. A citizens committee of ten, aided by the mayor, police and military authorities, are in absolute control. There was no disorder Tuesday night and with 14 companies of state militia, a battery of artillery, a battalion of cavalry, and an increased police force on duty, it is believed the riots are curbed and peace permanently restored.

Atlanta, Ga.—The known dead in connection with the riots here since last Saturday night number one white man and 18 negroes. To this number might be added the name of Mrs. Robert P. Thompson, an estimable white woman, who dropped dead Monday evening after seeing two negroes shot and beaten in front of her home.

WEST POINT HAZING STOPPED

Practice of Initiating New Students Entirely Stamped Out.

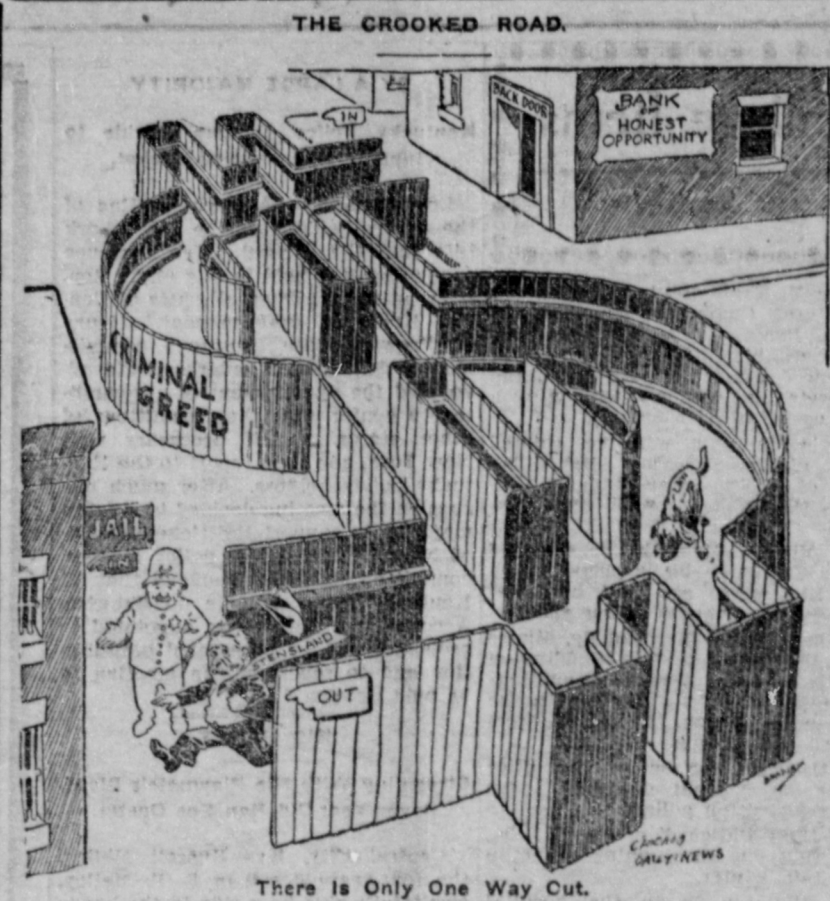
Washington.—No more favorable report of the conditions at the military academy at West Point has been made in recent years to the war department than that of the board of visitors, of which Gen. Horace Porter was president. In its report, the board says: "The practice of hazing new cadets, at one time prevalent among the older students of the academy, has been effectually stamped out, and we have been informed that no instance of real hazing has come to the attention of the academy authorities during the last three years, or since effective measures were employed for its abolition."

Earthquake at San Juan.
San Juan, P. R.—The city of San Juan and the island of Porto Rico experienced a series of heavy earthquake shocks Thursday, beginning at 10:47 a. m. The people were thrown into a condition of consternation and indescribable alarm, but the resultant damage was comparatively slight and there has been no loss of life.

Speed Cause of Disaster.
London.—Excessive speed, causing his engine to overturn, has been decided by the board of trade inspectors to have been the cause of the Salisbury railway disaster July 1, in which upward of a score of Americans on their way from Plymouth to London lost their lives.

Kills Wife and Himself.
Chicago.—Charles G. Kline, an Evanston coal merchant, well known in the suburb, killed his wife and then instantly killed himself, in their home. He used a shotgun as a weapon. Kline is believed to have been mentally unbalanced.

Castro Seriously Ill.
Washington.—Minister Russell, at Caracas, advised the state department by cable dispatch that President Castro, of Venezuela, is a very sick man.



STENSLAND PLEADS GUILTY

CHICAGO BANKER SENTENCED TO TERM IN JOLIET.

Request for Quick Action Is Complied with, Penalty Being Imposed by Judge Who Is Old Friend.

Chicago.—Paul O. Stensland, president of the wrecked Milwaukee Avenue State bank, is a convict in the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet. Stensland, who was captured at Tangier, Morocco, whither he had fled to escape the consequences of his crimes, arrived in Chicago at nine o'clock Wednesday morning. Twenty minutes later, after running the gauntlet of a threatening crowd at the station, he was taken into State's Attorney Healy's office, where for two and a half hours he gave a detailed confession of all transactions in connection with the looting of the bank and implicated several persons, some of them said to be men of prominence. He then was taken into court, sentenced and started for Joliet.

At exactly 12 o'clock, at the conclusion of the ordeal in Mr. Healy's office, Stensland was taken before Judge Kersten, and there pleaded guilty to two indictments for embezzlement and was sentenced under the indeterminate law to prison. The sentence included a fine of \$120.

An hour later, Stensland, in the custody of Jailer Whitman, was aboard a Santa Fe train for Joliet, and at 2:20 o'clock he was turned over to the receiving officer of the prison. His convict number is 9902.

WIFE MURDERER IS ARRESTED.

Minneapolis Slayer Confesses Crime and Clears Up Mystery.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Snatched from a suicide's grave while his plan of self-destruction was being fulfilled, Henry Sussman was captured Friday by the police. He was charged with having murdered his young wife as she lay asleep in a room in the Glenwood hotel. Soon after his detention the police say he confessed the murder, until that moment one of the most mysterious crimes in the annals of the city.

"I killed her after we quarreled all night," Sussman is reported to have admitted. Sussman was found at 1:30 a. m. in a room on the second floor of the Nashville hotel. He was lying unconscious on the bed, and five gas jets in the room were turned on to their fullest extreme. The man already was in a stupor, and had he remained in the room a short time longer would have died.

HEARST NAMED FOR GOVERNOR

Democrats of New York Select Publisher to Head Ticket.

Buffalo.—On a platform written by W. Bourke Cockran, which denounces centralization of private enterprises in the hands of government and which extends felicitations to William J. Bryan without saying anything about the presidency, William R. Hearst was nominated for governor by the New York Democratic state convention. With Hearst two of the other candidates of the Independence league—those for lieutenant governor and secretary of state—also were nominated by the Democrats.

Only a single ballot was taken on the governorship, Hearst receiving 309 votes, Congressman William Sulzer 124 and John A. Dix 17.

Italian Ambassador Resigns.
Rome.—Baron Mayer des Planches, Italian ambassador to the United States, and dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington, has resigned. He is now in Rome, and his successor has not been named.

Canon to Stump New York.
New York.—It has been announced here that Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, of the national house of representatives, will take the stump for Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for governor.

COMBAT AGAINST A WORSE FOE

THAN REBELS IN CUBA Faced BY SECRETARY TAFT.

Yellow Fever Shows An Increase in Havana and Maj. Kean Is Called To Fight the Pest.

Washington, Oct. 1.—American medical skill and energy have been called again to the front to guard Havana from a worse foe than the insurgents—the yellow fever. Maj. Jefferson Kean, medical corps, U. S. A., who has been ordered to Havana from Washington, and is now on his way to report to Secretary Taft, will take charge of the sanitary regulation of the city.

According to advices received here by the public health and marine hospital service, there is a considerable amount of yellow fever now in the Cuban capital. When the Palma administration tottered the sanitary service weakened. Mr. Taft was apparently quick to realize it, for he promptly ordered Maj. Kean to Havana because his previous experience under Gen. Wood in ridding Havana of the malarial during the American occupation. The fever is not so extensive as to cause alarm for the health of Americans. Under the measures taken by Mr. Taft, it is thought the situation will soon be entirely safe.

AN OBSTACLE IN MOVING TROOPS.

The existence of yellow fever in Havana already is an obstacle to the rapid movement of troops from Gulf ports. The southern states, which were swept with a yellow fever epidemic a few months ago, require that all vessels from Cuba shall remain five days in quarantine before entering a port. Should an army transport after taking one detachment of soldiers to Cuba return for another, it would have to wait five days before embarking them. Surgeon General Wyman, of the public health and marine hospital service, is giving thought to this question in preparation for any request which may be made that he seek, in conjunction with various gulf state boards of health, an arrangement more expeditious. It is doubtful if the gulf states will waive their laws to any material extent, and for this reason most of the troops of subsequent expeditions may have to go from northern ports, where it is more difficult to carry contagion.

American troops are now moving toward Cuba. Mobilization of the force will be at Newport News, Va., for the most part, although a part of the first expeditionary force to Cuba will be sent from New York and Tampa, Fla. Advices received at the departments of the military establishments of the government indicate that all is quiet in Cuba, and that the insurgents intend to lay down their arms.

NO SERIOUS TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

The probability is that United States forces in the island will be landed only as a precautionary measure. So far as officials of the government here are advised, no trouble of a serious kind is anticipated, but with instructions from President Roosevelt hurried preparations are being made for the sending of an expeditionary force of the army to Cuba.

The first American troops will be landed at Havana next Saturday. Meantime, the marines and bluejackets from the American fleet in Cuban waters will protect American interests and support Secretary Taft, in the preservation of order and the protection of life and property.

HUNDREDS OF MILES

OF Land Were Inundated in the Mississippi River Delta.

New Orleans, Oct. 1.—Reports that probably a dozen lives were lost and that hundreds of square miles of land were under 18 inches of water during the hurricane on the Mississippi river delta were brought here. The inundated tract begins 50 to 70 miles below New Orleans and is mostly inhabited by fishermen and oystermen. Messages which left these villages Saturday night said that up to that time several persons were still missing.

The tug R. C. Veit, which was tied up during the hurricane about 75 miles down the river, took aboard 18 refugees during the night. Early in the night seven women and two men were seen nearly up to their armpits in water which was running inland from the gulf with sufficient force to cause them to dodge from tree to tree to avoid losing their footing.

"Cold" Tablets Killed Her.
Geneva, Neb., Oct. 1.—Fern, 4-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Puckett, swallowed about 40 "cold" tablets containing morphine and calomel, and died in a few hours. She got her hands on the tablets without the knowledge of the parents.

Off For Cuba.
Norfolk, Va., Oct. 1.—The United States battleship Texas, which had been hurriedly fitted out and placed in commission at the Norfolk navy yard, sailed for Cuba, carrying between 250 and 300 marines who had been mobilized at the naval station here.

Accuses Superior.
Manila, Oct. 1.—Maj. Ayers, who is under arrest at Ft. McKinley, charged with insubordination by Col. Kingsbury, has filed charges against Col. Kingsbury, accusing him of misconduct with the wife of Private O'Brien.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

LONDON TIMES ON TEMPERANCE
What This Great Newspaper Has to Say About the Great Drink Evil.

Recent discussion of the progress of temperance conviction among the people prompts the famous Times, London's journalistic oracle, which has almost always heretofore treated the temperance reform with cynical disdain, to the following unusual and encouraging comment on the question of abstinence:

"According to recent developments of scientific opinion, it is now possible that a belief in the strengthening and supporting quantities of alcohol will eventually become as obsolete as a belief in witchcraft."

"The whole question really turns upon the consciousness that alcoholic drinks satisfy some kind of temporary want, or produce some temporary comfort of exhilaration, coupled with a belief, which modern physiology is doing her best to dispel, that they are at least essentially harmless when consumed in moderation. It may be stated as an opinion upon which most, if not all, physiologists are agreed, that alcohol contributes nothing to the permanent powers of the healthy organism, whether physical or intellectual. No man, it is said, is the stronger for taking it, and no man is the wiser. The experience, now very extensive, of insurance offices seems to place it beyond doubt that even the moderate regular use of alcohol, in any form, is, on the whole, contributory to the shortening of life. When these views come to be fairly balanced against temporary gratifications of the palate, or temporary stimulation of the brain, they will be likely to lead, not to a single 'wave of sobriety,' but to a gradual change in the habits of the more intelligent portion of mankind."

This is an utterance that should startle the almighty brewers and liquor sellers of England, who thought the Times could always be depended upon to bolster up the "trade" with the fallacious philosophy of the moderate drinker and the titled beer-maker.

A WISE WOMAN.

A lady received the following reply from a neighbor, in answer to the question why she allowed her husband and children to litter up every room in the house, and the sentiment will find lodgment in the heart of every home loving person in the land: "The mark of little muddy feet upon the floor can be easier removed than the stain when those feet go down into the highways of evil. The prints of the little fingers upon the window pane cannot shut out the sunshine half so much as the shadow that darkens the mother's heart over the one who is but a name through the coming years. And if my John finds his home a refuge from care and trouble, and his greatest happiness within its four walls, he can put his boots in the rocking chair and hang his coat on the floor any day in the week. And if I can stand it, and he enjoys it, I cannot see that it is anyone else's business."—Exchange.

MR. LINCOLN'S VIEWS.

In the year 1842 Mr. Lincoln was making Washingtonian speeches. On one occasion he said: "Whether or not the world would be vastly benefited by the total and final banishment from it of all intoxicating drinks, seems to me not now an open question. Three-fourths of mankind confess the affirmative with their tongues; and I believe all the rest acknowledge it in their hearts. Ought any, then, to refuse their aid in doing what the good of all demand? . . . And when the victory shall be complete, when there shall be neither slave nor a drunkard on the earth, how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both those revolutions that shall have ended in victory! How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted and nurtured both the political and moral freedom of their species!"

Results of Total Abstinence.
Iceland, about half the size of Missouri, has "no jail, no penitentiary; there is no court and only one policeman. Not a drop of alcoholic liquor is made on the island, and its 78,000 people are total abstainers since they will not permit any liquor to be imported. There is not an illiterate on the island, not a child ten years old unable to read, the system of public schools being perfect. There are special seminaries and colleges, several good newspapers, and a printing establishment which every year publishes a number of excellent books on various lines." Such is the report brought by northern travelers of this incomparable and ideal land.—Ram's Horn.

FOR TRUE.

A Philadelphia doctor warns people against drinking straight alcohol, saying it will make them crazy. He should have said that people who drink straight alcohol are already crazy.—Houston Post.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

Some people think that you can improve an iniquity by washing it. Dr. Horrick Johnson punctured this sophism. "Better saloons is better badness, improved vice, a moral contradiction."

FOR YOUNG FOLKS



PICTURES ON LEAVES.

How They Can Be Reproduced on Green Foliage.

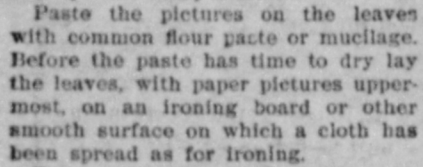
Many of the young folks will find amusement and pleasant diversion in making pictures on leaves which may be easily skeletonized, causing the pictures to stand out as shown in the illustrations. The process is exceedingly simple, and oak, maple or chestnut leaves—in fact, leaves from almost any tree, may be utilized.



Huntsman and Dogs.

Paste the pictures on the leaves with common flour paste or mucilage. Before the paste has time to dry lay the leaves, with paper pictures uppermost, on an ironing board or other smooth surface on which a cloth has been spread as for ironing.

Take a common clothes brush or a shoe brush and beat the leaves with the bristles. The paper protects the parts of the leaves covered, and the uncovered parts are skeletonized by the beating. When through beating, pull off the paper and the pictures will stand out in the leaves as shown in the illustrations.



The Merry Dancer.

Illustrated papers and magazines furnish an infinite variety of pictures which may be thus reproduced, and the leaves may be used for ornaments of many kinds.



An Oriental Scene.

After Information.

Dusty—Hey you got any kind of a job you want done, lady?

Lady—I'm sorry, poor man, to have to disappoint you.

Dusty—Dat's all right, lady. I jest wanted ter find out if I could take a sleep in de next lot here widout bein' worried by offers of work.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Rule of Three.

Three things to wish for—health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

Three things to delight in—frankness, freedom and beauty.

Three things to admire—power, gracefulness and dignity.

Three things to love—purity, truthfulness and honor.

Three things to be—brave, gentle and kind.

Explorer Was Farm Boy.

Capt. Sverdrup, the Arctic explorer who recently added 100,000 square miles of ice to the king of Sweden's dominions, spent his boyhood days on a forest farm.

CITY-BRED CHILDREN.

A London scientist says that life in a metropolis makes young children sharp but not clever; that it often destroys their chance of ever being clever, for it hastens the development of the brain unnaturally; it makes them superficial, alert, but not observant; excitable, but without one spark of enthusiasm; they are apt to grow blasé, fickle, discontented; they see more things than the country-bred child, but not such interesting things;

INVENTOR OF THE STEAMBOAT.

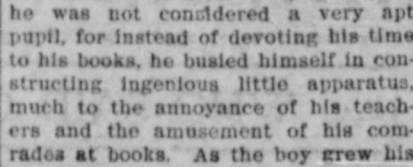
A Peep Into the Life and Achievements of Robert Fulton.

Many people claim for Robert Fulton the glory of steamboat invention, but the fact is Fulton only "gathered up the wasted efforts made by inventive men for the past half hundred years," and, adding his own inventive genius, made valuable use of them.

But all inventions, says the Cleveland Leader, have come to us through long process of improvements, and the last inventor who crowns the feeble first efforts with success wins the glory of the achievement for himself.

In 1765 Robert Fulton was born in Pennsylvania. His father was an Irishman—a tailor by trade—who emigrated from the Emerald Isle while still in his teens to America, the new world so full of promise. In course of time he married a young American woman of English descent.

When Robert was only three years of age his father died. As soon as the child was old enough he was sent to the district school, where, it is said, he was not considered a very apt pupil, for instead of devoting his time to his books, he busied himself in constructing ingenious little apparatus, much to the annoyance of his teachers and the amusement of his comrades at books. As the boy grew his



Robert Fulton.

talent for art became pronounced, and he developed considerable ability with his pencil, achieving quite a good deal of success as an artist later in life.

He was undoubtedly a most energetic and industrious boy, for at the age of 21 he had succeeded in saving from his earnings enough money to buy a little farm for his widowed mother, which would insure her a modest living.

Then did the young art enthusiast satisfy his great desire. He went abroad to study under the direction of Benjamin West, who, like Fulton, was a Pennsylvanian, and who at that time was enjoying a well-deserved celebrity in Europe.

But Robert Fulton soon gave up the study of art for that of civil engineer. It was at about this time that the young man conceived the idea that steam could be used as a motor for the propelling of vessels.

To the Earl of Stanhope he wrote in 1793, laying forth his plan. The earl's answer is given below, valuable for the fact that it proves the date when Robert Fulton gave his attention to steam:

"Sir: I have received yours of the 30th of September, in which you propose to communicate to me the principles of an invention which you say you have discovered respecting the moving of ships by steam. I shall be glad to receive the communication, which you intend, as I have made the principles of mechanics my particular study."

In 1801 Fulton had brought his submarine boat to a state of perfection, according to a report made by the French government, which has not since been equalled.

Babe Born in Death Cell.

Frau Bloemers, of Derendorf, Germany, who recently gave birth to a son in a prison cell while awaiting execution of her death sentence for complicity in the murder of a military officer in Gladbach, was refused pardon. The courts decreed that she should nurse her child for eight weeks. The baby was then placed in an orphan asylum and the mother decapitated.

Tattooing.

Many a man has on his wrist a dim blue spot where as a boy he tried to tattoo himself with an anchor or a star. The small boy who contemplates decorating his skin in savage manner should remember not only that he may be ashamed of his marking when he grows to years of dignity, but that the process of tattooing is dangerous, and may be followed by blood poisoning. A "tattoo artist" in New York was recently arrested by the Gerry society, which intends to stop a dangerous and foolish business.

EDITORS PROTEST.

CALL LATEST RULING OF COMMERCE COMMISSION UNFAIR.

RAILROAD ADS BARRED.

Say There is Nothing in the Law That Calls for Such an Interference—The Commission Flooded with "Kicks."

Washington.—The recent ruling of the interstate commerce commission to the effect that "nothing but money can be paid for transportation of either persons or property," means that in future the railroads will be prohibited from exchanging transportation for advertising space in the newspapers of the country.

The ruling has already aroused a storm of protest from the publishers throughout the country. Every mail into Washington brings hundreds of letters from newspaper men all of which severely criticize the commission for "going out of its way to hit the newspapers." The publishers insist that there is nothing in the new law which would in any way forbid the railroads from purchasing advertising space to be paid for in transportation, and that such a ruling is not only uncalled for by either the letter or the spirit of the law, but is unconstitutional as well.

One prominent publisher said a day or two ago:

"There is not only nothing in the new rate law which would call for such a ruling as this from the commission, but the ruling is antagonistic to the national constitution as well, and it will not be upheld by the courts. The railroads that desire publicity through the medium of my publication make advertising contracts with me, and pay me for the space used with transportation which is the same as money to me as it is used by myself or my employees in connection with my business. The government might with equal justice say the merchant could not give dry goods or any other marketable commodity in exchange for advertising space. The courts would not uphold such a ruling as that for one moment, and there is no more reason why they should uphold this latest errand of the commerce commission, for it is equally as untenable as the proposition between the publisher and the merchant would be."

"Everyone knows that the railroads do, and can afford to, advertise more heavily when their advertising accounts can be paid for in transportation. Nor does this increased amount of advertising affect the interests of the general public in any way, but it does assist in making the prosperity of the American newspapers and periodicals. The transportation that is given to newspapers in exchange for advertising does not affect in any way the equitable enforcement of the rate law, nor does it affect in any way the rates charged the general public for transportation for either persons or property. It is a benefit to the railroads in that it enables them to do a greater amount of advertising that they otherwise could or would do, and in this way secure a greater amount of business for their lines, and under a just interpretation of the law this increase in business would eventually lead to a reduction of transportation charges to the general public. It is an unjust and uncalled for ruling, and both the publishers and the railroads should fight it."

That publishers are fighting it, not only by their protests to the commission but by protesting to their representatives in both houses of congress is proven by the fact that already the commission is receiving communications from many senators and congressmen in which these representatives of the people declare they had no intention of passing a law that would affect the newspapers in this way, and that there is nothing in the new law which calls for such a ruling on the part of the commission.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN LEADER

Charles E. Hughes Nominated for Governor in Convention.

Saratoga, N. Y.—The Republican state convention met here Wednesday, nominated a state ticket, adopted a platform and then adjourned.

Charles E. Hughes, who conducted the insurance investigation before the legislative committee, was placed in nomination for the governorship by Job E. Hedges, of New York county. The nomination was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm. Senator Tully, of Steuben county, seconded the nomination, and it was made by acclamation.

Two Switchmen Killed.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles S. Reed and Herbert G. Oldridge, switchmen employed in the yards of the Big Four railroad at Brightwood, were killed in a collision between a switch engine and a coal car.

Taft to Speak at Milwaukee.

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin speech of Secretary Taft, opening the Republican campaign, will probably be made in Milwaukee instead of Madison, as at first planned, during the first week in October.

Mine Shaft Burned.

Dixon, Ill.—The main shaft of Rutland mine caught fire Thursday morning. The flames spread to the coal chutes near the station of the Illinois Central railroad and traffic was delayed several hours.

The Two Great Commandments

Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 7, 1906

Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Mark 12:28-34, 36-44. Memory verses, 28, 31. GOLDEN TEXT.—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart."—Mark 12:29. TIME.—Tuesday, April 4, A. D. 30. PLACE.—The temple court in Jerusalem.

Thoughts on the Lesson.

"The commandment which Jesus cites to the scribe is peculiar to revealed religion. That it is only to say, in other words, that it presupposes redemption. We could not imagine such a precept in the religion of Greece, or of Rome, and, of course, we do not find it. Who can 'love,' in any conceivable sense of the word, Zeus or Poseidon, Here or Athene? Neither the place they hold in the universe, nor their characters and relations to each other, nor their attitude to men, inspire any such emotion. It is often said that love cannot be commanded, but that has only a limited truth. Granted certain relations between persons, and love is demanded by the very nature of the case; if it is wanting, its absence is the graves of moral faults, and brings innumerable others in its train; till it comes, literally nothing can be right."—James Denney, D. D.

Why is this the first and greatest commandment?

1. It is greatest in its nature, being the highest and noblest act of the soul.

2. It is the sum of the first table of the Law.

3. It has the greatest value, being the fountain and source of all virtue, of all love to our neighbor, because it is the consecration of self to the Father of all good, and all men. Herbert Spencer says, "By no political alchemy can you get golden conduct out of leaden instincts."

4. It is the act, the outgiving of the whole nature of man. It is all-inclusive.

5. It is the most difficult of all things. Love is not a mere sentiment, a general good feeling toward God, when all things go right with us; but it is a devotion to God and His cause when that devotion makes us martyrs; that enables us to trust Him in the darkest night, and say with Job, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord," and "Though He slay me, yet will I wait for Him."

Reasons for Loving God Supremely.

(1) He is supremely good; He is the sum of all good. He that loves God loves all that is good, and hates all that is evil. (2) He is not only good, but lovable. His goodness is attractive; it is worthy of love. (3) All we have and are we owe to him; and the only way in which we can make any return is to love him and obey him in love. That is all that is ours to give; to withhold it is unutterably mean.

(4) "The best thing in man is love, and God wants the best." (5) Such love not only honors God, but elevates man. Love is the most ennobling act of the soul; and the nobler and higher the object and the more intense the love, so much the more is the one who thus loves ennobled, purified, enlarged, exalted in nature. (6) In Him are found all that ought to move the highest affections of men.

Suggestions. 1. Love is the greatest thing in the world. For an unfolding of this great fact see 1 Cor. 13, and read Prof. Drummond's booklet, "The Greatest Thing in the World."

2. Love is the fulfilling of the second table of the Law. Compare "The Spectrum of Love" in Drummond, illustrating the description of love in 1 Cor. 13, and his "Programme of Christianity," which is stated in Christ's own words (Luke 4:18), the fulfillment of the Prophet Isaiah's words (Isa. 61:1), the soul of the Old Testament, and exemplified in Christ's message to John the Baptist (Matt. 11:3-6).

3. By loving our neighbor we can test and express our love to God. This is more effective than even prayers and songs of praise, though these help to inspire and cultivate love to God. So St. John says, "If a man say, 'I love God,' and hateth his brother, he is a liar; for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" (1 John 4:20).

4. Love to God and love to man transform earth into heaven.

Compare the conditions given in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, where the good deeds enjoined are not substitutes for faith, and prayer, and love, and honesty, but they are the proofs of a right heart, from which all virtues grow.

Not the Amount of the Gift, but the Spirit of Sacrifice.—Ruskin in his Seven Lamps of Architecture, "The Lamp of Sacrifice," in speaking of the expense lavished on the tabernacle, says that "the covenant of God with his people was marked and its acceptance signified by some external sign of their love and obedience and surrender of themselves to His will."

The Measure of the Gift.

The measure of a gift lies not in the largeness of the gift, but in the largeness of the love and sacrifice it expresses: not the size of the gift, but the cost to the giver; not the number of the sheaves, or of the measures of fruit, but the love and gratitude and faith that fills them. And in that great day when we present our fruits at the judgment seat, some large sheaves will grow larger by that measure, and some will shrink into a handful of half-grown stalks; and pebbles from barren fields will grow into gems and gold.

1855 Berea College 1906-7

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 50 instructors, 1017 students from 27 states.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractions and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management, "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

Planning for a Year of School.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough roomrent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

ADVANCE PAYMENT, for school fees, board and furnished room, for fall term, 14 weeks, (Incidental Fee \$5.00; dollar deposit to be returned at end of term) \$30.00.

Those who do not pay all in advance must pay as follows: Incidental Fee (no refunding) and roomrent for term, board for five weeks in advance, making, with dollar deposit: Payment for first day, \$18.35; 35th day, \$6.75; 70th day, \$5.40.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

The best time to come to Berea, and the most favorable time to study, is in the fall.

It is important to come the first day, September 12, and stay till the end, December 19.

For further information and friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE, BERE A, KENTUCKY.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour

Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.

Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be hard to beat

"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson, White Sulphur, Ky.

THE HOME

Some Cooking School Recipes.

By Mrs. Hill.

Apples With Rice.—Boil half a cupful of rice with one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt in milk until tender; sweeten it to taste; drain it if the milk is not all absorbed; press it into a pan; smooth it over the top; when it has cooled enough to hold the form, turn it into a flat dish. This cake of rice should be about two inches high.

Pare and core as many apples as will stand on the rice cake; boil them slowly until tender in a syrup of sugar and water; remove them before they lose their shape. Boil the juice down to a thick syrup; arrange the apples on the top of the rice, and pour over them a little of the thickened syrup; then fill the center of each apple with jam; place a hickory-nut or walnut meat on top of and between each apple. Serve hot or cold, with the syrup for sauce, or with whipped cream.

Apple Charlotte.—Cut bread into slices one quarter inch thick, then into strips an inch and a half wide, and as long as the height of the pan in which it is to be baked. Butter the pan; dip the slices of bread into melted butter and arrange them on the bottom and around the sides, fitting closely together or overlapping.

Fill the center with apple sauce made of tart apples stewed until tender, then broken into coarse pieces, drained, and seasoned with butter and sugar. Chopped hickory-nut meats or almonds may be added. Cover the top thickly with coarse bread crumbs, rolled in the melted butter, and bake in a hot oven about half an hour. When done the bread should be a light brown, like toast. Turn it carefully into a flat dish. Serve with cream or a thin custard for sauce.

THE SCHOOL

Berea Teachers' Club.

Creech, Ky., September 17.

To the Members of the Berea Teachers' Club:

I am getting along nicely teaching and enjoy it well. I will move into a new house next week that my district has built this fall, costing \$365.

I have had pleasant visits from Berea students this year. Messrs. Frenger and Daily, of this county, who were engaged in Sunday school work, spent two or three days with me and gave one or two lectures in my school. H. M. Washburn, from Perry county, and Mr. Kelly, of Letcher county, called on me. Mr. Washburn in two hours and a half walked fourteen miles, over two large mountains, to see the large black mountain and visit me. I am always glad to welcome any Berea folks to my home here in Harlan county. Yours truly, CAM J. LEWIS.

Practical Arithmetic for the Rural Schools.

By PROF. CHARLES D. LEWIS.

SECURITIES.

Securities are of two kinds, stocks and bonds. The subject gives trouble for two reasons. First, because pupils do not understand the nature of the actual business customs involved; Second, because two per cents are always used in one solution. The following points will grasp with I believe greatly aid the student:

1. The par value never changes.
2. Rate of dividend on stocks or interest on bonds is always a given per cent of the par value.
3. Brokerage is always a per cent of the par value.
4. Market value is always expressed as a certain per cent of the par value.
5. The rate of income on the par value will always be a different rate on investment unless the securities are selling at par.

The following forms of solution I have always found of greatest value:

- Solution. 1. Face value of 95 shares = \$9500.
2. Market value + brokerage = $72\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of F. V. = Cost.
3. 100 per cent of face value = \$9500.
4. 1 per cent of face value = \$95.
5. $72\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of face value = \$6887.50.
∴ Cost of stock = \$6887.50.

II. Problem. I invest \$89650 in mining stock at $55\frac{1}{2}$ brokerage $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. What is the face value of the stock?

- Solution: 1. M. V. + B. = $55\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of F. V. = cost.
2. $55\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of F. V. = \$89650.
3. 1 per cent of F. V. = \$16189.43.
4. 100 per cent of F. V. = \$1618943.
∴ F. V. of stock = \$16189.43.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE FARM

Why Kentucky Farmers Should Grow Cow Peas.

Most of the older farms in Kentucky contain fields where the black color and mellow quality of the new land have changed to the hard, red and yellow washing clay, which indicates a worn field. This is because the supply of humus, which was in the soil at first, accumulated from the growth of trees and the decay of leaves and roots for generations, has been washed out and the land has not been managed so as to replace it.

Any vegetable crop plowed under, whether stubble, stalks, weeds, or other growing crop, is helpful in restoring this humus. The best crop of all, however, for the southern farmer is cow peas, for the vines not only restore the humus to the soil but are able to get nitrogen, the most costly element of all that our crops need, and store that up for the use of the crops which follow.

Cow peas grow first in a southern climate, and are injured by a very little touch of frost, so that the time to sow them must be when all danger of frost is over in the Spring.

They will grow well on almost any ground which is prepared well enough for a crop of corn. They may be sown either broadcast and harrowed, or cultivated in much as one would put in oats, sowing about a bushel or a bushel and a peck to the acre, or they may be sown in drills. In drilling, the rows should be two and a half to three feet apart as near as a small one horse cultivator can be worked between them. The best method of drilling is to use a one horse corn drill. Larger fields on more level ground may be seeded by taking a common grain drill and stopping all the drill holes but three and setting the feed open wide enough to put in the right amount of seed. One-half bushel to the acre is usually sufficient for peas that are drilled. When one is planting only a small patch the ground may be furrowed out with a single shovel plow and the seeds scattered in the furrow by hand. They may be covered by hand or more rapidly with a harrow or float. Peas that are sown in drills should be hoed and cultivated until they are large enough to occupy the ground and so keep down weeds. They will be apt to produce more seeds than those that are broadcasted, but the broadcasting method is best where the crop is sown to be plowed under for improving the soil or to be grazed off by hogs or other stock.

One very successful way of handling peas is to sow them broadcast among the corn just before it is worked for laying by. They will grow quite well between the corn rows, helping to keep down weeds, not interfering with the corn growth and greatly improving the soil. For this purpose only dwarf varieties should be sown, such as Early Black or New Era. For a general soil improving crop probably the best variety for this latitude is the Whippoorwill, but as this runs considerably to vines, especially in a wet season, it is not a good one to sow in laying by corn.

Peas may also be sown following an oats crop if an early variety is selected, and will come on and make a large amount of feed or a good soil-improving crop before the frost catches them in the Fall.

Students' Journal

Containing Breezy Notes of Coming Events and Past Trials and Triumphs of Berea Students.

One of the reasons why the students ought all to take the Citizen and support the Students' Journal is because of the things it doesn't tell about them. Think of all the bad tricks and the good jokes that the Journal might tell you with, and then be grateful it smooths them over with the gentle hand of charity and does not make a black (and white) record of them against you.

The Students' Journal editors so far as they are appointed are: Beta Kappa, Charles Planey. Union, H. C. Ingram. Psi Epsilon, Miss Patnam. Phi Delta, Luther Shadoin. Alpha Zeta, Harry Kinnard. Upsilon Epsilon, Miss Fawcett. Athletic, Eugene Thomson.

The university students of Germany learn pugnacity, courage and skill, of certain sorts in what is called the "Mensur," a form of duelling in which each combatant tries to carve hieroglyphics on the scalp and face of his opponent. The American version, (American revised version) of this cultivation of poetic skill is found in football. The fatalities are greater in America than the casualties probably average higher in Germany. The advantage in America is that here one has more company in his sufferings, and is not so limited as to location in which his normal anatomy is to be latefere with. And that brings us to the announcement of the campaign planned for the padded Berea squad.

FOOTBALL.

Next Saturday, Oct. 6, comes the first inter-collegiate football game for Berea this season. On that day we play Williamsburg Institute here. The attendance ought to be large with a good crowd of "rooters" for it promises to be a fine game. The Varsity is gaining with each practice and the whole squad is meeting every afternoon for scrimmage work. The Varsity will average about 150 pounds and is full of life and energy. What is needed most is a larger second team for the Varsity to "back up" against. There should be at least two good teams on the field every afternoon.

On Saturday, October 13, Berea plays Central University at Danville. Let us who are wrestling with the ancient Greeks, Romans and Germans, not neglect to gain what inspiration we may from the contest with the Williamsburgites.

Turning aside for a moment from the warlike preparations in Cuba and on our College gridiron, let us consider again the arts of peace.

THE UTILE DULCE SOCIETY.

Utile Dulce met at usual time and place last week, with Miss Elizabeth Marsh, the new president in the chair. The chief business of the society at this meeting was to pay for marshmallows toasted at the meeting before. After said business had been transacted to the satisfaction of all, the program of the evening was rendered. Miss Maiden read an essay on "Success" which was full of encouragement for the girls in their work. Everyone was interested in hearing Miss Lewis tell how she and Miss Maiden kept house at Chattanooga this summer. Miss Phillips' anticipations of Mountain Day were shared by all. She had hoped for a good dinner a pleasant companion and a general good time.

THE ALPHA ZETA SOCIETY.

Alpha Zeta had a lively and interesting meeting last Friday night. There was not a dull number on the program and every piece showed hard and conscientious work. The names of four new men were proposed for membership. Messrs. Burton, Lampe, Sprague and Main. The literary program of the evening was as follows: Music, Morton and Oldfield; A Summer in the Mountains, Harry Miller; Comic Recitation, Alfred Meese; Dramatic Recitation, Gilbert Combs; Original Story, Roy Eastman, Debate, Affirmative, M. V. Roberts, Negative, John Gerdes. Subject, Resolved, That capital punishment should be abolished.

SONGS OF ALL NATIONS.

The students are getting their tickets and their company for the Fall Lyceum Course and looking forward with especial pleasure to the entertainment which Mrs. Murphy gives in the Upper Chapel, Saturday night at 7:30.

The Harmonia Society is taking up the study of Sir John Stainer's beautiful cantata, the Daughter of Jairus.

A former Berea student who had already won fame, here, as a rider of Pegasus, Miss Ruth Keeler Todd, was honored by her class in Oberlin College in being asked to write the Ivy Ode. Each graduating class plants a sprig of Ivy by one of the old buildings, on the class day, and the Ivy Ode is composed and read on this occasion by one of the class. The beauty of the poem adds to the interest we would have in it for the author's sake, and we publish it here:—

That thou art frail is not a cause for fears, As mothers love a helpless babe the more. The Earth but yearns to yield thee all her store. A legacy from richly freighted years— Of woods and waters, sky and folding air.

The long slow sweep of shadow o'er the grass. The silver light tremble on a lake, The rustling tangle that restless winds awake. The rose that pales to see her beauty pass. The purple blooms the nodding lilies wear.

The yellow-green of Spring's first feathered leaves. The arch of elms against a sullen sky. The morning carnival of birds, the cry Of wild things in the wood,—in these And more the earth would fain give thee a share.

The fitful sky, serenely blue when glad. While flocks of merry clouds soft-footed race Like smiles that play upon a happy face. He sulks in grey, drops down his tears when sad. But still through all his waywardness is fair, Men count their wealth by millions, beggared still.

If measured by the worth of one dim dawn, And they might give their hoarded all in pawn, For such a rosy morn that wouldst be fulfilled! As only early morn is wont to wear.

At eve the clouds are burned with liquid gold. The glowing splendor dies with day, the sun Recalls his lingering suitors one by one. And leaves the world for darkness to enfold. Asleep save where the stars are all astare.

Fear not! What would a greater strength avail? What longing of thy heart is yet unmet? What dost thou lack that wouldst be fulfilled? Thou hast a heritage that will not fail. A world is thine and lo the world is fair.

Parties desiring to rent sewing machines for a month or more can get some at R. H. Chrisman's Furniture store.

AMERICAN TROOPS SAIL FOR ISLAND

FORCE OF 900 MEN LEAVES NEW YORK NAVY YARD BOUND FOR CUBA.

BIG CROWD CHEERS THEIR DEPARTURE

Cruiser Brooklyn with 400 Marines Also on Way from League Island —Palma Quits President's Palace at Havana.

New York, Oct. 3.—Amid the cheers and farewells of wives, sweethearts and friends, 900 men, composing the first portion of the Cuban expeditionary force to sail from New York city direct to the island, sailed from the New York navy yard a few minutes before noon Tuesday on board the transport Sumner. There was a big gathering of friends and relatives of the troops on the dock to witness their departure.

As the troopship passed down the bay amid the salutes of the harbor craft she was accompanied by a tug carrying Gen. Grant, commander of the department of the east; Mrs. Grant, Admiral Schley and Mrs. Schley, Gen. Weaver and Maj. Sherman. The tug escorted the big ship to the sea to see her safely clear of the channels.

The troops on board the Sumner comprised three battalions of the Fifth Infantry from the Plattsburg barracks, with 28 officers and 517 men, commanded by Col. C. D. Cowles; two battalions of engineers from Washington, comprising 12 officers and 341 men, commanded by Maj. M. M. Patrick, and a detachment from the hospital corps numbering two officers and 22 men.

400 Sail from League Island.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—With more than 400 marines on board and loaded with ammunition, stores, medical supplies and 1,200 tons of coal, the armored cruiser Brooklyn sailed at noon Tuesday from the League Island navy yard for Cuba. The Brooklyn, which is commanded by Capt. L. C. Heilner, is expected to arrive in Cuban waters on Friday.

Cabinet Meeting Talks of Cuba.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The first cabinet meeting for over a period of three months was held at the White House Tuesday. It was attended by Secretaries Root, Bonaparte, Wilson, Metcalf, Postmaster General Cortelyou and Attorney General Moody, the absentees being Secretaries Taft, Shaw and Hitchcock.

Several important questions were considered, Cuba naturally occupying the most conspicuous place in the discussion. It is understood that a proposition was considered to send Charles E. Magoon, late governor of the canal zone, who arrived in Washington Tuesday morning, direct to Havana to represent the civil branch of the war department in case such an official is deemed necessary. This, of course, would indefinitely postpone the assumption by Mr. Magoon of the office of vice governor of the Philippines.

Taft May Return in Two Weeks.

Fred C. Carpenter, Secretary Taft's private secretary here, Tuesday morning received a cablegram from the secretary dated at Havana Monday night, stating that he should probably remain there not more than two weeks longer.

Many Troops En Route.

Practically all of the troops detailed for the first Cuban expedition now are en route from their stations to Newport News, Va., the point of mobilization and embarkation. Gen. Ainsworth, the military secretary, was in receipt of telegraphic information that the troops of the several stations had started. They will begin to arrive at Newport News, it is expected, Wednesday or Thursday. Gen. Humphrey, quartermaster general, has completed arrangements for transports and they will be awaiting the troops on their arrival at Newport News.

Capt. Couden, the senior naval officer at Havana, reported to the navy department Tuesday that acting under instructions of Secretary Taft he had ordered the warship Kentucky to Matanzas from Havana, and the Newark to Neuvas to guard the railroad there.

Battleship Texas Sails.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 3.—The United States battleship Texas, which was recalled after having been hurriedly placed in commission at the Norfolk navy yard and dispatched for Cuba with marines and land supplies aboard, sailed again Tuesday morning on a fresh start for Cuban waters. She passed out the Capes of Virginia at seven a. m., according to official report from the United States weather bureau at Cape Henry.

Palma Leaves Cuban Capital. Havana, Oct. 3. — Ex-President Palma left the palace at nine o'clock Tuesday morning. He bade farewell in his apartments to many friends, including Gens. Montalvo and Rodriguez, and then descended the grand staircase and, accompanied by his family, entered a closed carriage and was driven to the ferry to Regla, where he took a train for Matanzas. His departure was witnessed by a small gathering of loungers in front of the palace, but there was no demonstration of any sort.

Disarming of Insurgents. The disarmament proceedings are going on without a hitch in the city.

REAL ESTATE

I have a farm containing 74 acres, next to the pike, and in reach of Berea College. This is a very good farm. It has a large house on it, good water, good barn and a good orchard. There are 15 acres in grass. This farm is worth more than I ask for it. There is now 4 acres in tobacco on the place that is as fine as there is in Madison county.

Any one wanting this place will do well to call and see J. P. Bicknell at once.

I also have improved and unimproved lots in Berea for sale.

I can furnish you with anything you want—farm implements, fertilizer, Weber wagons, buggies, paints, oils, roofing, steel and galvanized. I make a specialty in putting on roofing. If you will call at my store I will show you the latest, best and most economical oil stoves that are on the market. A perfect beauty and a great comfort to the lady in the kitchen. I have a very complete line of groceries, hardware, dry goods, clothing; and if you want a good suit of clothes at very little money, come and see me.

J. P. BICKNELL,

Real Estate Agent.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

- 20 pounds Granulated Sugar \$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth55
White Rose Flour, per Sack50
12 Pint Cups15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon
All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, Jan. 1, 1906

Going North Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea 3:38 a. m.
Arrive Richmond 4:10 a. m.
Arrive Paris 5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati 7:50 a. m.

Going North Train 2, Daily
Leave Berea 1:24 p. m.
Arrive Richmond 2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris 3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati 6:10 p. m.

Going South Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea 1:24 p. m.
Arrive Knoxville 8:10 p. m.

Going South Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea 12:26 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville 7:30 a. m.

EQUIPMENT: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry Buffet Parlor car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains number 1 and 4 carry Pullman vestibuled Sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent

HOUSES TO RENT.

Berea College has a few desirable houses to rent in Berea, some of them with barn and garden.

Inquire of the Treasurer any week day, 9:45 to 12 a. m. or 8 to 4 p. m.

Miss Anna Fay Hanson will be in town this fall, and will teach classes in drawing, painting, wood-carving and pyrography at her home. For terms call at residence or by phone No. 30.

Get SCOTT'S Emulsion

When you go to a drug store and ask for Scott's Emulsion you know what you want; the man knows you ought to have it. Don't be surprised, though, if you are offered something else. Wines, cordials, extracts, etc., of cod liver oil are plentiful but don't imagine you are getting cod liver oil when you take them. Every year for thirty years we've been increasing the sales of Scott's Emulsion. Why? Because it has always been better than any substitute for it.

Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and \$1.00. All druggists

FEELING LIVER-ISH This Morning?

TAKE

THEDFORD'S

Black-Draught

Stops Indigestion—Constipation

25c
AT ALL DRUGGISTS

A Gentle Laxative And Appetizer

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAIN-OINTMENT fails to cure in 14 days. 50c.

New Potatoes!

For new potatoes call on C. M. Canfield, City phone 21.

KEEP CLEAN

and get your clothes cleaned and pressed by

J. C. BURNAM

The West End Barber Shop. Phone 67

50c a suit is all it will cost you.

BARGAINS

Meal 60c per bushel
Granulated Sugar 5c per lb.
Flour 40c to 55c per sack
Best Bacon 11c per lb.
Salt 40c per 100 lbs.
Good Coffee 12c and 15c per lb.
All other goods at the lowest possible prices.

M. D. SETTLE,

Big Hill, Ky.

For Sale or Rent Cheap

A nice little Cottage House of four rooms on Depot Street. Lot 83 by 269 feet. Call on or address

G. D. HOLLIDAY
REAL ESTATE AGENT
MAIN ST., BEREA, KY.

New Spelling Is an Aid to Carelessness

By PROF. J. F. RIDGLEY,
Formerly of the Hoyt Institute of San Francisco.



I SERIOUSLY doubt the practicability of the phonetic style of spelling. It is not a step forward, and even the impetus President Roosevelt has given can hardly make it a fact to be desired.

The phonetic spelling if used, even in moderation will be one of the best aids to the natural carelessness of children that could be manufactured, and it's great for the lazy child.

My experience has been that there are a hundred children with a natural genius for figures to one with the genius for spelling, and there is nothing aside from vulgar construction that stamps a lack of education as a deficiency in spelling.

When a child has learned to master the stumbling and barrier-like words of *aurora borealis* and *asafetida* it has begun to get a grasp on its dominant brain and the child brain that works over the victory of putting the proper amount of *s's* in *Mississippi* has made a stand on an upper plane and will in itself strive for other victims in other directions.

So far as the spelling itself is concerned, we might just as well spell *asafetida* *asafetida*, or *aurora borealis* *arora boryailis*, but then when it comes to the phonetic system, who's going to stop us from going as far as we like, and where are we going to have any reward for being right? As a socialistic proposition it is a sublime victory for free thinkers, for it makes us all equal in that respect at least.

When it comes to the deep question of training for a child's mind I do not see how any one can sanction the thing to any greater extent than to get out a new standard of spelling that we must all take up again, and those of us who learned to spell once and have had to use that learning to go out and make a living with, it's no idle thing to spring an entirely new list of words on us.

Four Advantages of Arctic Research

By HENRY HELM CLAYTON,
Meteorologist, Blue Hill Observatory.

raphy, and they add to the world's wealth. An expedition into an unknown region beset with dangers cultivates that rugged determination to overcome difficulties which is one of the most valuable assets of a nation. It trains the citizens of the nation to understand and to appreciate that the human body and mind have the power to meet and overcome great hardships and to achieve much in the face of difficulties. In this respect it rivals, if it does not exceed, the racing of yachts in New York harbor or the racing of men at Marathon, for both of which thousands of dollars are gladly contributed every year by the lovers of virile sports and undertakings.

Polar expeditions encourage invention, as do most difficult undertakings. Nansen invented a boat with a rounded bottom, which when nipped by great ice floes was lifted instead of crushed. This device is now at the service of all whose duty or business takes them into the regions of floating ice. Wellman, in his present effort to float across the ice fields in a dirigible balloon, is making experiments which will doubtless add much to the art of navigating the air.

Almost every effort to reach the pole results in an increased knowledge of the geography of our earth. An island is discovered here, the outlines of a continent there and an ocean at another spot.

But fortunately for many of us who love to measure achievements in dollars and cents, polar research has also returned its reward in this way. Some one, Prof. Todd, of Amherst, I think, has looked into this matter and has found that the return from minerals and furs and other materials of wealth discovered in the Arctic region has been many times the cost of every expedition yet sent north. Vast quantities of gold are now being sent down from the fringe of the Arctic circle in Alaska. Who knows how many millions of undiscovered gold, or other minerals, still lie hidden beneath the great ice-cap surrounding the pole?

The reaching of the pole itself will add much to the knowledge of geography and science, while the traversing of the polar basin in the search for the pole will add even more.

Publish Names of Campaign Contributors

By
EX-CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH H. O'NEIL.

that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been collected for use in a few states.

The public, however, has been kept in ignorance of the identity of those contributors to such enormous funds who were so deeply interested in the outcome of elections as to be willing to spend so many thousands of dollars.

We discovered last year that insurance companies, whose policy holders certainly were not all to be found enrolled in one political party, had contributed large sums to one political organization to aid in the election of its candidates. This could not have happened if the principle of publicity had been applied to the collection of campaign funds.

There are many heavy contributors to campaign funds, in each national election, at least, who under no circumstances would permit their names to be published, and the party which is the beneficiary of the generosity of these persons would not dare to publish their names.

It is evident, therefore, that there is need of publicity; and there is no more reason why we cannot have publicity in this matter than in the matter of the identity of the former of private corporations.

The people have a right to know who is contributing money for a national campaign and in what amounts. We all know that millions of dollars have been collected, and presumably have been spent in a single national campaign, and

Henry Helm Clayton

TIRED OF HIS OWN VOICE, AND SO IS THE COUNTRY.



WANTS NO CHANGE.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT STANDS WITH THE STAND PATTERS.

On the Subjects of Tariff Revision and Tariff and Trusts He Counsels Moderation and Conservatism for the Present as the Wisest Course.

In the form of a letter to Congressman Watson, of Indiana, President Roosevelt makes a strong appeal for the continued control of the house of representatives by the Republican party. The letter, dated from Oyster Bay, August 18, dwells at length upon the work accomplished by the Fifty-ninth congress and upon the importance of the work yet to be accomplished. Among the unfinished measures which he hopes and believes will be brought to completion at next winter's session he mentions specifically the "bill to lower the duties on imports from the Philippine islands." On the subject of tariff revision and of the relation of the tariff to the trusts, the president says:

"We stand unequivocally for a protective tariff, and we feel that the phenomenal industrial prosperity which we are now enjoying is not lightly to be jeopardized, for it would be to the last degree foolish to secure here and there a small benefit at the cost of general business depression. But whenever a given rate or schedule becomes evidently disadvantageous to the nation because of the changes which go on from year to year in our conditions, and where it is feasible to change this rate or schedule without too much dislocation of the system, it will be done; while a general revision of the rates and schedules will be undertaken whenever it shall appear to the sober business sense of our people that on the whole the benefits to be derived from making such changes will outweigh the disadvantages; that is, when the revision will do more good than harm."

"Let me add one word of caution, however. The question of revising the tariff stands wholly apart from the question of dealing with the so-called 'trusts'—that is, with the control of monopolies, and with the supervision of great wealth in business, especially in corporate form. The only way in which it is possible to deal with these trusts and monopolies and this great corporate wealth is by action along the line of the laws enacted by the present congress and its immediate predecessors. The cry that the problem can be met by any change in the tariff represents, whether consciously or unconsciously, an effort to divert the public attention from the only method of taking effective action."

Sufficiently Radical.

A forecast of the attitude which Mr. Bryan will assume on the tariff appears in a recent issue of the *Commoner*:

"It was proved repeatedly in the house and senate that American manufacturers were selling goods abroad cheaper than at home and that the high protective tariff provides shelter to the trusts while they prey upon the people. But the Republican congress refused to give the people relief on demand for tariff revision comes as demand for tariff revision comes as strongly from a considerable portion of the rank and file of the Republican party as it does from members of other parties. Promising in its platforms and through its stump speakers that the tariff would be revised by its friends, the Republican party through its congress insisted upon 'standing pat,' which phrase was coined by representatives of the trust system and being interpreted means that the Republican party will be faithful to the men who provide it with campaign funds."

We think the free trade newspapers of "the enemy's country" have no cause to worry about Mr. Bryan's tariff views. They will be found sufficiently radical to suit the most ardent haters of protection.

TRUSTS AND DEMOCRACY.

Party When in Power Made No Move Against Them.

The Herald is much exercised over the trusts, charges them all to the tariff, even Standard Oil, and closes with a dire threat or prediction that the Republican party, which made the trusts possible, will be hurled from power by the outraged people. Incidentally it delivers a panegyric on Mr. Lincoln, the only trouble being that the great man was obliged to die before any Democrat discovered either greatness or common honesty in the glorified man.

But the writer in the Herald forgot one thing. When the people overthrow the Republican party, into what hands will it commit the destinies of the country? Will it be the Democracy? That is rather a momentous question. Will the 1892 trick be tried again? In that year the Democracy put in its plank a furious arraignment of the Republican party's record, demanded that it should be utterly overthrown, and then the trusts clipped in and elected their president and both houses of congress.

The results were somewhat disappointing. The traditional bull in the china shop was but a suckling calf by comparison.

The country had four years of it, and when it had run a course, had trusts been for sale at two-bits apiece, they would have gone begging; there was no money left in the land to make the purchases.

Since then the people have fought a little shy of putting their trust in a party so filled with promises before election, so impotent in performances after election. The Republicans had passed an anti-trust law just prior to the great Democratic victory, but Mr. Cleveland's attorney general could see nothing in it. The trusts were mind readers that year. They knew in advance that, no matter who Mr. Cleveland might appoint attorney general, he would be color blind and would see nothing compelling in the law.—Salt Lake City Telegram.

1892—1906.

Enemies of protection in 1906 are using precisely the same arguments against the Dingley tariff that were used against the McKinley tariff in 1892. In spite of the splendid work being done for labor and production by the McKinley tariff the cry was raised that prices were too high. That is the cry to-day of free traders, tariff reformers and tariff revisionists. Then, as now, the demand was for free raw materials. Well, the revised tariff of 1894 provided free raw materials, and a large part of the mills and factories that were thus favored either went out of business or went into bankruptcy. The country was given all the advantages of increased foreign competition as a means of breaking down domestic prices, and idleness, ruin, disaster and soup houses were the result. Again the talk of free raw materials and of increased foreign competition through reciprocity and tariff revision downward. Thirteen years is not a very long time, but it is long enough to bring forgetfulness to a large number of people who ought to know better than to forget the awful consequences of trying to revise protection out of the tariff. Protectionists should pull themselves together, and use all possible diligence in trying to prevent a recurrence of the awful blunder of 1892.

A Typical Revisionist.

It is gratifying to note that at least one Massachusetts tariff tinker is prepared to furnish a bill of particulars. Congressman Gardner has thought it all out, and has reached the sapient conclusion that revision must be "practicable." So he names free hides and free sole leather. Practicable, surely, from the customary Massachusetts viewpoint. But how about the viewpoint of cattle growing sections which contribute several million votes to the Republican column? What will they have to say to the selfish and silly proposition that they shall make sacrifices in behalf of the millionaire shoemakers of Massachusetts? Congressman Gardner is absurd.

STATE NEWS HAPPENINGS

BANKER SELECTED

As President of Kentucky Christian Missionary Society.

Louisville, Ky.—The session of the Christian church convention was presided over by Rev. H. C. Garrison, of Danville, and officers were elected as follows: B. M. Arnett, a banker of Nicholasville, president of the Christian Missionary society, over Rev. Cary E. Morgan, of Paris; Rev. G. K. Marshall, of Richmond, vice president; Bruce W. Trimble, of Mt. Sterling, secretary. The following were chosen to fill vacancies on the State Sunday-school board: J. S. Carpenter, George L. Schon, Joseph Burge and J. S. Hilton, all of Louisville. The following officers of the State Sunday-school society were elected: Hume Logan, president; J. K. Bondurant, of Paducah, vice president; William Hinton, of second vice president; C. E. Tate, of Stanford, third vice president; R. H. Simpson, of Lexington, secretary. The convention unanimously adopted a report of the State Bible school committee that one-tenth of the collections of the Bible schools throughout the state be devoted to support of the Louisville Christian Orphans' home.

HIS HANDS

Streaming With His Playmate's Blood, Seven-Year-Old Ran For Doctor.

Central City, Ky.—Russell Malloy, the four-year-old son of E. P. Malloy, was fatally shot by a rifle in the hands of seven-year-old William Hanghian, son of John Hanghian. The boys were examining the weapon in a stable and tried to put it back in the box where they found it. The hammer hit the side of the box, and the charge struck Russell Malloy's right side below his neck, breaking the collar bone. Young Hanghian tried to stop the blood with his hands, and, failing, ran from one office to another for a doctor, with the blood of his playmate streaming from his hands. Learning that the Malloy boy would die he tried to cut his throat with a knife, saying: "If Russell dies I want to die, too." The children had been inseparable.

EASTERN SYNDICATE

Went Over the Ground for a Proposed Traction Line to Spring Lake.

Covington, Ky.—There are indications that a traction line will be built out of Covington as far as Spring Lake along the Kentucky Central railroad, and another to Independence, the county seat of Kenton county. The information is given by a party interested in the movement. He said the surveys had been made for the two routes. As soon as a certain strip of land is secured those who are pushing the scheme will advertise for a franchise. The party interested in the deal said he was also certain that the line would extend into Cincinnati.

SURVIVORS

Of the Battle of Franklin Hold a Reunion and Choose Officers.

Maysville, Ky.—A reunion of members of the Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, survivors of the battle of Franklin, and the Tenth Kentucky cavalry was held here. The following officers were elected: President, Henry Metcalfe, Brooksville; vice president, Thomas A. Jones, Rushville, Ind.; chaplain, Thomas J. Wood, Nepton; historian, W. W. Lynch, Maysville; treasurer and secretary, C. C. Dogman, Springdale, and assistant, A. M. January, Maysville. Maj. A. T. Wood, of Mt. Sterling, spoke. The next place of meeting is Maysville, September 26, 1907.

Negro Sat Beside White Woman.

Lexington, Ky.—A race war came near resulting here when a negro, entering a street car, seated himself by the side of a white woman. The woman's husband was sitting on the opposite side, and asked the negro to take some other seat, when the negro gave him an insolent answer. A number of white men sprang at the negro simultaneously and threw him off the car.

Says Rule Is Illegal.

Frankfort, Ky.—W. B. O'Connell, the only candidate against John B. Chennault for clerk of the court of appeals, has not paid his entrance fee to the democratic committee. The regulations fixed for the primary require that each candidate shall pay his entrance fee on or before October 1, but O'Connell says the rule is illegal.

Not the Same George.

Fulton, Ky.—E. A. Allen received a telegram from Kansas City that his son George was dead and asking what to do with his body. Claude Allen, George's brother, and Mr. Stovall, his uncle, went to Kansas City, and on seeing the corpse announced it a case of mistaken identity.

Calls a Primary.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—The democratic legislative committee of the 19th district met here and called a primary election for November 6 to nominate a candidate for representative. The district only has one county, Montgomery.

Killed His Brother.

Richmond, Ky.—Marion Tudor was shot and instantly killed, it is charged, by his brother, Nathan Tudor, a farmer near Kirksville. The killing was said to have been a result of insults to Mrs. Tudor by Marion.

BY A LARGE MAJORITY

Kentucky Policy Holders Decide to Support International Ticket.

Lexington, Ky.—A large meeting of the policy holders of the New York Life and the Mutual Life Insurance companies was held in this city. Representative men from all parts of Central Kentucky were present. Henry R. Prewitt, state insurance commissioner, delivered an address. He advocated the appointment of a committee to confer with the committees of other states, and if necessary visit New York, and then report to the Kentucky policy holders. After much discussion the meeting decided by a large majority to support the tickets selected by the international policy holders' committee and to recommend that all Kentucky policy holders do likewise. A committee of five was appointed to propose plans for permanent organization and to report at the meeting to be held October 12.

"FORTUNE TELLER"

Said His Wife Would Flee, and She Did—Lexington News.

Lexington, Ky.—A statement made to John W. Frederick by a "fortune teller" that his wife would leave him was made good, when Mrs. Jennie Frederick packed her belongings and departed. Previous to her marriage to Frederick nine weeks ago Mrs. Frederick was Mrs. Jennie Gray, a dashing widow with two children, hailing from Flemingsburg, Ky. Frederick went to work early this morning, as was his custom, and as he was returning for breakfast he saw his wife and her two children driving rapidly away in a carriage. Upon entering the house he found a "good-by" note on the table. He says he is grateful to her for taking the children with her.

KENTUCKY FRIEND

Of the Empress of Korea Is Dead at Versailles.

Versailles, Ky.—Mrs. Elizabeth Greathouse, 87 years old, died from injuries received by a fall. Mrs. Greathouse was the mother of Gen. Clarence R. Greathouse, consul general to Japan under Cleveland, and subsequently confidential adviser to the emperor of Korea. Mrs. Greathouse went to Seoul to live with her son when past 70 and was treated with distinction. She was an intimate friend of the empress of Korea, who was murdered a few years ago. When Mrs. Greathouse's son died the emperor of Korea sent a high official of his court to accompany her back to Kentucky.

To Succeed Gillenwaters.

Burkesville, Ky.—Prof. L. N. Richards, principal of the public school at Gamaliel, Monroe county, has announced his candidacy for the democratic nomination for state senator from the Nineteenth District to succeed T. H. Gillenwaters, the incumbent.

Two Colonels Fight.

Lexington, Ky.—Col. Robert A. Thornton, the well-known corporation lawyer, and City Assessor John F. Doyle engaged in a sensational encounter in the assessor's office in the city building, but were separated before serious injury to either.

Vreeland Paid His Fee.

Louisville, Ky.—Hubert Vreeland, who has no opposition for the democratic nomination for secretary of state, paid to the sub-committee in charge of the state primary, his entrance fee (\$3,000) as a candidate before the primary.

Beckham Is Busy.

Owensboro, Ky.—Gov. Beckham, candidate for United States senator, spoke at Calhoun, McLean county, and Auditor C. W. Hager spoke at Whitesville, Daviess county. Gov. Beckham also spoke at Morganfield.

To Succeed Cole.

Burkesville, Ky.—James Hovius, of Adair county, has announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for representative from the counties of Cumberland and Adair. Wm. H. Cole, the present incumbent, will not be a candidate.

Starts the Betting.

Lancaster, Ky.—The first known bet on the coming senatorial race in Kentucky was made here. J. I. Hamilton, politician and attorney, made a bet of \$200 that Gov. Beckham would defeat Senator James McCreary.

All Men Out.

Somerset, Ky.—A general strike was inaugurated at the Q. & C. shops here, all men and their helpers going out. More wages and shorter hours, it is said, are demanded. It is reported that eight engines in the roundhouse were dismantled by the strikers.

Clarke Must Serve Term.

Newport, Ky.—The mandate of the court of appeals in the case of the commonwealth vs. Jake Clarke, who was found guilty of having assaulted Bessie Hoskins, 10, is that he must serve the sentence of ten years in the penitentiary.

Not Pugh's Candidate.

Covington, Ky.—"I am not Joe Pugh's candidate for senator," said R. G. Williams. "At no time did Mr. Pugh ask me to run, nor did I ever have any talk with him relative to entering the race."

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else.

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Do you get your Citizen every week? If not, you will do a kindness to yourself and the paper by writing to The Citizen, Berea, Ky. and saying what numbers you have not received. Sometimes the paper will be a day or two late. We cannot help that. But we are careful to send it to every subscriber whose address we have every week. If you fail to get it we want to know it and find out why.

SPEAKING TOUR.

President and Mrs. Frost Start Out thru the Mountains.

President Frost and Mrs. Frost, accompanied part of the time by Prof. Dinsmore, are to visit a number of places in October. At each place Mrs. Frost will speak especially to parents, and ladies are particularly invited to be present.

St. Helens, Lee Co., Thursday, Oct. 4, Night.
Jett's Creek, Breathitt Co., Friday, Oct. 5, Evening and night.
Jackson, Saturday, Oct. 5, At Court House, 2 p. m.
Jackson, Sunday, October 7, Preaching day and night.
Hunting Creek, Monday, Oct. 8, P. M. and night.
Lost Creek, Tuesday, Oct. 9, P. M. and night.
Mouth of Buckhorn, Wednesday, Oct. 10, P. M. and night.
Mouth of Ball Creek, Thursday, Oct. 11, P. M. and night.
Dwarf, Friday, Oct. 12, P. M. and night.
Hineman, Saturday, Oct. 13, Court House, 2 p. m.
Hineman, Sunday, Oct. 14, Preaching day and night.
Carr's Fork Church House, Monday, Oct. 14, P. M. and night.
Rockhouse, Colson Postoffice, Tuesday, Oct. 16, P. M. and night.
Whitesburg, Wednesday, Oct. 17, P. M. and night.
Mouth of Rockhouse, Thursday, Oct. 18, P. M. and night.
Cornettsville, Friday, Oct. 19, P. M. and night.
Viper, Saturday, October 20, A. M. and P. M.
Hazard, Sunday, October 21, Preaching day and night.
Avawam, Monday, October 22, P. M. and night.
Mouth of Catshin, Tuesday, Oct. 23, P. M. and night.
Hyden, Wednesday, Oct. 24, P. M. and night.
Manchester, Saturday, Oct. 24, P. M. and night.
Burning Springs, Sunday, Oct. 28, Preaching day and night.

MADISON COUNTY.

HICKORY PLAINS.

Sept. 21.—Ida Maupin was the guest over Wednesday of the Misses Burdette.—Pearl Adams is spending a few weeks with her sister at Whites Station.—Joe Maupin and wife of Kingston were the guests last Saturday of Curt Kelly, on Silver Creek.—Mrs. Powell and daughter Mary attended Childrens Day at Pilot Knob.—Harrison Kinnard has had his residence newly painted.—Mrs. Dinah Johnson, Cora Evans and Ida Maupin spent Tuesday of last week with the Misses Johnson.—John Johnson has a new barn under construction.—Farmers in this locality have begun to make their sorghum molasses.—Pleas Evans has returned from the mountains with some cattle.—Eli Cornelison, Jr., threshed J. W. Herndens wheat last week.—John Goodrich's house is nearing completion.

DREYFUS.

Oct. 1.—We had a splendid rain on Saturday night and Sunday.—J. C. Powell made a business trip to Richmond Saturday.—Mrs. Fred Lakes of Red Lick was in Dreyfus shopping on last Friday.—Beulah Rubbishes, who has had typhoid fever for so long, is able to be out again.—W. B. Baker was in Berea Wednesday.—Mrs. Sallie Johnson and Evert Jones attended the show at Richmond Friday.—Mrs. J. K. Sandlin and Mrs. Geo. Sparks visited Mrs. Ellen Powell Saturday.—Sallie Young returned home from a visit to her sister in Ohio and was accompanied by Mrs. John Jones.—Dan and Bunk Sandlin, of Station Camp visited relatives here Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Nellie Ogg and Mrs. Bettie Hudson made a business trip to Richmond Thursday.—Mrs. Bob Benge of Hugh visited her daughter, Mrs. Luther Kimberlin last week.—Mrs. Maggie Linn visited her sister, Mrs. Thida Linn last Saturday night.

ESTILL COUNTY.

WAGERSVILLE.

Oct. 2.—Graes Wagers gave the young people a party Saturday night. All reported a fine time.—Mr. and Mrs. Jonah Wagers and son Hume left Monday for Cincinnati, O., where they will spend the week in buying goods.—Maude Turner attended the party at Grace Wagers' last Saturday night.

day night.—Mrs. Jeff Wagers and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. S. Wagers, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Warford last Friday.—There was considerable rise in Station Camp Creek Sunday.—Several men of this place attended Court at Richmond on last Monday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Archie Wagers, Sept. 21, a girl; christened Mary Edith.—Mrs. Wm. Hardy is confined to her bed with fever.—Robert Wagers is on the sick list.—Owen, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Warford, is quite sick.—Hiram Richardson, of Red Lick, died of typhoid fever last Saturday night at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Richardson. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community.—Z. M. Minter, who has been a resident of the county for several years, moving from Owsley county, left with his family, Tuesday for Perkins, Okla., where he has purchased a fine farm. Mr. Minter's removal causes Estill to lose another good citizen.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ALCORN.

Oct. 1.—Rain, Rain, Rain, and as a consequence the fodder, generally speaking, is all ruined, and considerable sickness exists throughout the neighborhood.—Rev. A. J. Burville has been holding a series of meetings at Blanton's Flat during past week with a good attendance, and great interest manifested. The meeting will continue this week and probably longer. We hope it will be a success and that much and lasting good may be accomplished.—Geo. P. Perry and family visited W. P. Terry Saturday and Sunday.—S. H. Fox passed here yesterday on his way to Dr. J. F. Schriver's.—Joseph Carpenter of Kerby Knob and three of his fox hounds visited "Lucky" Durham Saturday night.—Dr. L. W. Harrison is now being kept quite busy visiting his patients.—There is some talk of changing the Jackson County Bank, a branch of the Berea Bank to separate State Bank, and adding a few more stock holders. A. H. Williams will go to Louisville next week to buy his fall and winter stock of goods.—Cinda Babb visited Mina Alcorn and Binda Davis, Saturday night and Sunday.—Mina Alcorn is still staying with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Williams.—She contemplates clerking in the store for them next year.—Born to the wife of Herman Durham last Tuesday night a girl.—Mrs. Martha Johnson is still at Mr. Herman Durham's.

DRIP ROCK.

Oct. 1.—The rain keeps up so that the farmers can't take care of their fodder.—I. T. Alcorn went to Jinks to work on a house for P. G. Logsdon.—Mr. and Mrs. Blige Wilson went to Station Camp Monday looking for a location. They contemplate moving soon.—A. C. Alcorn went to Rice's Station Tuesday on business.—Parties were plentiful last week. There is one most every night somewhere near—Turner Kelly went to Station Camp Monday to see his father-in-law, who is very sick. Mr. Kelly reports that he will have to be taken to Richmond to be operated on.—P. G. Logsdon has sold a big bunch of ties to W. L. Rice.—C. C. Carroll left for Sturgeon Tuesday.—Squire Clark and wife left for home Tuesday. They had been visiting friends and relatives at this place.—M. D. Carroll returned from Horse Lick Saturday.—A. M. Lytle returned from Richmond Saturday, where he has been on business.—Marion Collins was the guest of Turner Kelly Friday.—N. J. Coyler, of Foxtown was at this place on business Wednesday.—Some here are talking of moving to Hamilton. We advise them to get return tickets when they start.

Letter to Drip Rock from Rev. E. A. Hall.

Shirley, Ind., Sept. 18.
Dear Friends:—While on an extended tour to Drip Rock, Ky., I became a subscriber to The Citizen and thought it would be nice as I have so many friends and relatives near Drip Rock to write to them thru The Citizen. I am glad to say we got home all right and received many fond greetings and glad hearts welcomed us to our home. They immediately called me to be pastor of the First Baptist Church of Shirley, Ind. and it is moving along fairly well, with a good attendance and a nice Sunday school. Pray for me that I may ever be ready to say, "I can do all things thru Christ which strengtheneth me." There is also a lasting memory in our minds and hearts of the good meetings we attended in the Drip Rock country. We trust the Lord for the increase.

Thanking you again for your kindness to me while with you, I remain,

Truly yours,

E. A. BALL.

SAND GAP.

Sept. 24.—Many attended church at this place Sunday.—Aunt Jane Durham left Friday to visit her children at Hamilton and Princeton, O.—Mrs. Sallie Wilkerson and husband, of Paint Lick are visiting Mrs. Wilkerson's mother, Mrs. Norvie, of this place.—Jessie Durham is on the sick list.—Dillard Durham and family visited his stepmother, Sophia Durham Saturday night.—The Kerby brothers, Charles and George, are doing the woodwork for J. R. Durham. George says he dares any carpenter in the state to do better work than he.—The Scattering Baptist Assn. convened at Kerby Knob, Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Many were present and seemed to enjoy themselves and to take part in the many entertainments that were going on. The Needmore or Triangle Association

will be held at this place Friday and Saturday before the third Sunday of next month.—Among those who attended church here Sunday was Prof. Lacking, of Wind Cave. His many warm friends were pleased to see him.—Following is the program of the Teachers' Association to be held at Pine Grove on the last Saturday of this month: Devotional Exercises, Emory Amyx; Welcome Address, Geo. Sparks; Response, Dora McWhorter; Address, Superintendent H. F. Minter, "What Are the Relations of Parents and Teachers," Anna Powell; How to Teach Physiology, J. M. Anderson; How to Teach Reading, J. B. Farmer; Recitation, Fannie Moyers; Song, "Hail Columbia," by the audience; "What place have Songs, Poetry and Scripture in Modern Training?" Patty Moyers; Essay, "All That Glitters Is Not Gold," Allie Stratton; "What Influence have the Teachers' Manner and Habits upon the School?" James McDowell; Music in the Public Schools, James Durham; Value of Neatness, Ollie Hatfield; Recitation, Laura Hatfield; "When I Went Courtin'," George Sparks; Current events, J. R. Durham; "What Is a Good Citizen?" Jake Hubbard; Lecture on Temperance, George Sparks; Closing Song, "Hurry Up," Basket dinner.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD.

Sept. 25.—Rev. J. N. Culton, of Richmond was here last Tuesday buying apples.—Flora Viars visited Bertie and Bernice Todd Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Linville visited Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McGuire Sunday.—Miss Nora Linville visited Miss Mattie McGuire Saturday night.—Rev. F. P. Bryant, of Cartersville was here Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stephens visited friends on Clear Creek Sunday.—J. C. Bullock called on J. J. Martin's boys Sunday evening.—W. T. Linville went to Berea Monday on business.—Virginia Lorne visited Kate Lake Friday night and Saturday.—Ida McCollum, who has been visiting Mrs. S. Stephens of this place, visited home folks near to Berea Saturday and Sunday.

LEE COUNTY.

EVELYN.

Oct. 1.—Maud Stewart has returned to her home at Evelyn, Ind., after a week's visit to her sister, Mrs. Tom Kelly.—Lucien Smith and wife visited relatives on Sturgeon Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Lee Congleton, General Manager of the firm of Congleton & Williams Bros., came from his camps on Ross Creek today inspecting the conveyor that is being built across the Kentucky river to convey logs, lumber and ties over.—Lucien Smith is visiting relatives in Heidelberg this week.—J. M. Cain of this place went to Irvine on business today.—Chas. Williams, of Spotwood Spur has moved to this place and will occupy the house recently occupied by Ginger Blue.—Lucien Smith, the agent and operator for the L. & N. Ry., will move into his new house next week.—There was great excitement in town last Friday over the queer whistle of the new state mill just put in operation. Some declared it was a lion from Robertson's show. About fifteen men shouldered arms and went scouting in pursuit of it.

CLAY COUNTY.

BURNING SPRINGS.

Sept. 24.—John Maupin and Ezekiel Hubbard, of Burning Springs left last Sunday for Cincinnati. They will be employed in the caryard in the Cincinnati Union Depot, loading baggage on passenger cars.—Mary L. Thompson, of Laurel Creek and Willie Race, of Harlan, were married Saturday, September 22. Their many friends wish them a long and happy life.—Miss Haagen, one of the teachers of Burning Springs is preparing to give a reception Tuesday evening, September 25. A good time is expected. The lady guests from Burning Springs are: Nancy E. Brock, Elsie and May Buckner, Lilly C. Baker and Lucy C. Rawlings. The school is progressing very nicely and an interesting program is expected from Miss Haagen's room at the exhibition.—Bud Morgan and Elijah Hoskins, of Leslie county have come to Burning Springs to go to the school there.—Mrs. Mary Murray and eldest son visited friends and relatives on Sexton's Creek Sunday. They reported a very pleasant time.—Mae Buckner is planning to start to Oklahoma in a week or two. Her host of friends wish her a pleasant journey.—Lilly Baker, of Burning Springs was the guest of Abby Lunsford Saturday and Sunday.—Sarah Hornaby has returned from Laurel Creek. She says she had a delightful vacation.—Several new students have entered school and there are bright prospects for more.—Harrison Thompson is in the school again, after a two week's absence.—John D. Rawlings has not returned home yet.—Mrs. Jessie Maggard was a welcome visitor at Prof. Brock's Sunday evening.—Prof. and Mrs. Brock had a pleasant six-mile drive around the Horn Sunday evening.

Madison County Teachers' Association.

The following is the program of the Madison County Teachers' Association to be held at the Glade Church near Berea, Saturday, Oct. 6, at 1:30 p. m.

Association called to order by the Vice-President; Devotional Exercises; Address, Superintendent Nolan; Moral Training in Public Schools, Mrs. W. J. Blanton; School Visitors, Mrs. Lillie McWhorter, Mrs. Moore; Recitation, Miss Bettie Lewis; Address, Prof. Lewis; The Teacher's Rewards, Miss Amelia McWhorter, J. Little Gay; Recitation, Miss Alice Treadway; The Mother's Part, Miss Etta Gay; The "Drawbacks" of the Public School, Mr. Luther Shadoin; Mrs. Abney; Is Teaching all that is expected of the Teacher? Miss Etta Gilbert; Address, Tutor Seale.

We hope to have Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gamble with us to furnish music. Patrons as well as teachers are cordially invited.

J. W. Stephens new coal bin is open and filled with all grades of coal. Prices reasonable.

"Waincott's Pop is a healthy Tonic."

"Drink Waincott's Pop."

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

About this time Surgeon Morton was assigned to our camp.

The 1st of May the officers of the Eighth organized themselves into a class for the study of Casey's Tactics. One hour each day was spent in "school" recitations, but the various duties of the officers seriously interfered with regular attendance. In about three weeks our studies were, before, principally confined to private study.

The 25th of May our men were very much pleased at being ordered to turn in the old Springfield muskets and receive therefor the Enfield rifles, the arms they had long desired. Two days later we thought we would soon get to try their efficiency at flesh and blood, as General Rosecrans issued an order for all the troops to have five days' rations constantly on hand, especially as "Captain" Bragg's forces began to show hostile demonstrations about Wartrace and Hoover's Gap.

During our long stay here we had many reviews and inspections by the brigade inspectors, besides our regular Sunday morning company inspection. The third week in May we had no less than three of these, as the boys called them, "troublesome parades," where we were packed and repacked, the entire contents of the soldier's scant wardrobe, to the smallest article, viewed and reviewed. Some of the men having overdrawn regulation value of clothing for the first year, now began to economize, and many could not parade more than one well worn clean shirt. After the regular Sunday inspection, the first Sunday in May, Sergeant Wood presented himself at my tent and inquired if there would be any issue of clothing soon. He was asked why. "Well, Cap'n, that shirt of mine has been viewed so often lately, and old Captain Wood looked so infernal contemptuous the other day when he asked me if that was all the underwear I had, and you've got good enough not to say anything this morning. I want to get a new shirt, just to please my namesake, as inspections appear to be increasing. One fellow in Company A got thunder from the division inspector the other day, just because he had only one pair of socks in his knapsack. Set me down captain, 'underwear.'" About this time Lieutenant Colonel Mayhew ordered that the man who could show the cleanest gun and equipment at weekly inspection should have a free pass for one week within the picket line. There was much interest manifested and much labor expended in polishing arms. At dress parade, the 13th, the adjutant read the lieutenant colonel's order, "That Corporal Wm. Smith, Company D, be excused from all duty and have a free pass for five days." This increased the number of aspirants for the brightest gun, and gave rise to an amusing incident in Company H.

"Dobin Spikes," noted for spending the least time and labor on washing clothes and rubbing his gun, now became equally interested in the various materials used in polishing guns. At supper he said: "Gosh, boys, what does Conner and Smith and these other fellows put on their guns to keep 'em bright?" One of his comrades, with much secrecy, informed him that it was nothing else but "bean juice." At the expense of his stomach, "Dobin" gave his musket a good coat, and, as the inside was not the brightest, he also filled it up and set it away for the night. Early next morning the orderly notified "Dobin" to get ready for picket. In his hurry about breakfast he gathered his gun, hastily rubbed off the thick mixture of dissolved beans, and grease and salt, and forgot all about the contents of the barrel, until in line, and the adjutant gave the command, "Spring rammers!" "Dobin," in his great dilemma, exclaimed: "Good God! mine's full of bean soup!" "Dobin Spikes" was ordered to be put on extra duty for appearing at guard mounting with his gun unusable, and spent the greater part of the day extracting bean soup from the rusty bore of his prize gun.

The last day of June, First Lieutenant Gum, Company D, Lieutenant Ketchins, Company A, Lieutenant Smallwood, Company K, Lieutenant Martin, Company I, and Lieutenant Wright, Company H, all received commissions as captains of their respective companies, captains Jamison, Thomas, McDaniel and Winbourn having resigned, and Captain Mayhew having been promoted to the position of lieutenant colonel. The second lieutenants and first sergeants of those companies also received promotions at the same time, to fill vacancies occasioned by these new captains. The marriage supper at our sutler's on this occasion was a lively and expensive, if not an extensive affair. The majority of the Twenty-first Kentucky officers were present.

The 16th June, General VanCleave's division, including the Eighth, formed into three ideas of a hollow square, and witnessed the execution of a deserter from the Ninth Kentucky, named Minx. It was a sad and shocking scene, causing a soldier to feel different from witnessing a true, brave comrade falling in battle. This was the first, and I am proud to say, the last military execution we witnessed.

The 18th, the division was reviewed by General Rosecrans. The same day Colonel Barnes put our brigade thru a two hours' knapsack drill—not a pleasant recreation in hot weather, at least that was the general verdict of the Eighth boys.

The sentence of court martial that tried "Scabber" was read by Adjutant Parks, on dress parade, 18th, which was, "To wear a ball and chain in and about the camp of the Eighth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry for six months." The command generally felt the shame and disgrace that the good natured, light minded offender should have felt, and when the smith fastened on John's "jewelry," nearly every man sympathized to some degree with him as being made an example of.

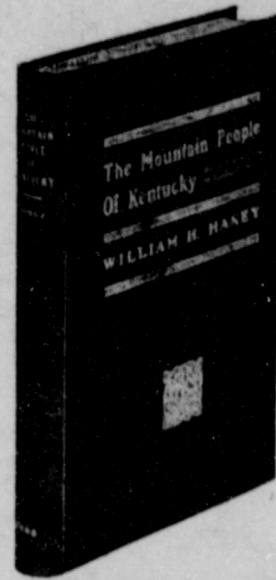
At last, by great diligence and energy, General Rosecrans succeeded in bringing the Army of the Cumberland up to its best possible condition.

[Continued Next Week.]

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